

HR70-14

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The attached document, containing photographic plates or diagrams from the Soviet Army manual, Atomic Weapons and Actions under Conditions of their Employment, is being disseminated for ultimate attachment to, or use with, CSDB-35586, which transmitted a translation of the text of this manual.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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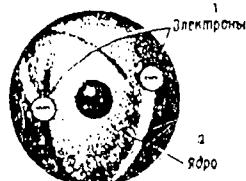


Figure 1

Structure of the helium atom.

1. Electrons
2. Nucleus

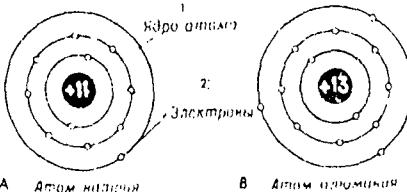


Figure 2

Structure of the atoms of sodium and aluminum.

- A. Sodium Atom B. Aluminum Atom
1. Nucleus
 2. Electron

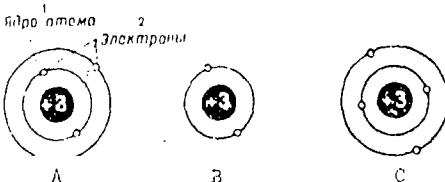


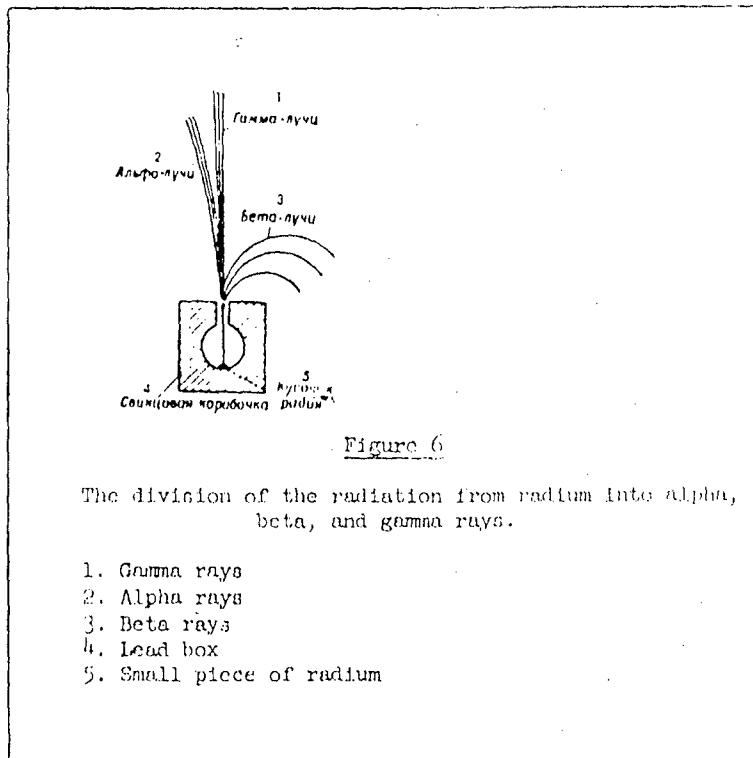
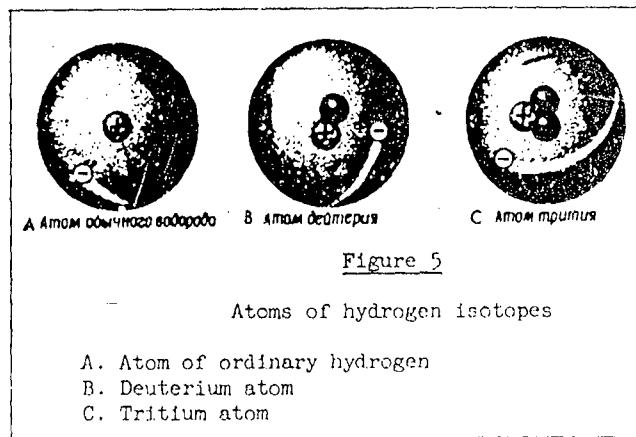
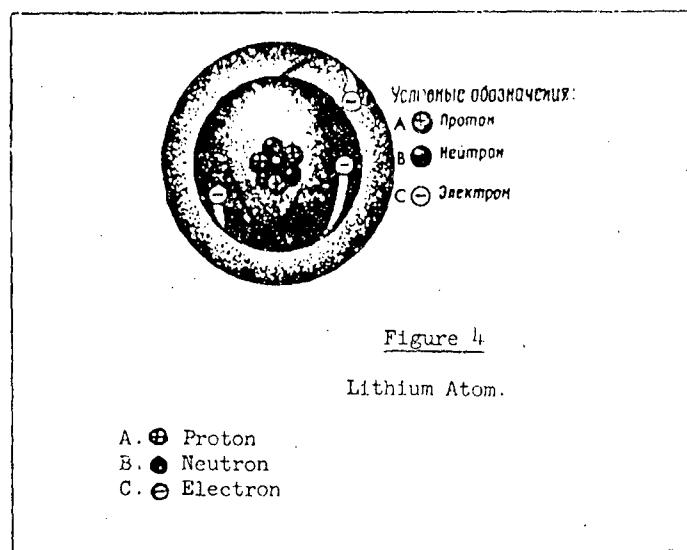
Figure 3

Normal and ionized atoms of the element lithium.

- A) A lithium atom in its normal state (the number of positive charges is equal to the number of negative charges).
- B) A positive lithium ion; it has one positive charge more than it has negative charges (one of the electrons has been expelled from the shell).
- C) A negative lithium ion; there is one negative charge more than there are positive charges (acquisition of one extra electron).

Nucleus Electrons

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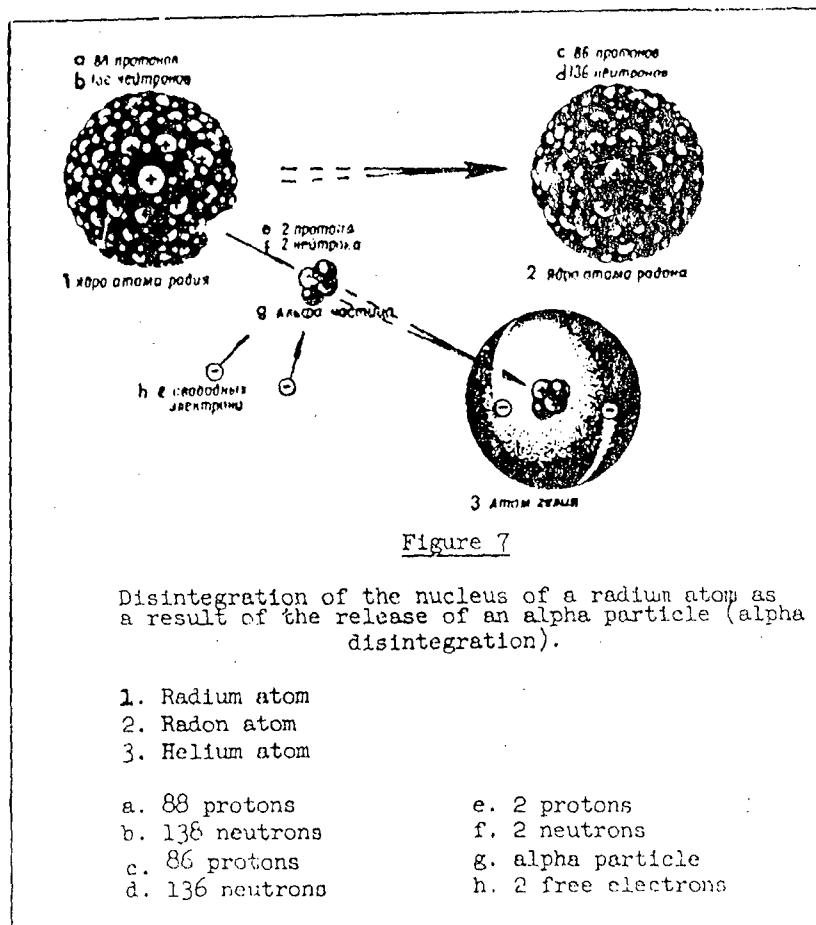


Figure 7

Disintegration of the nucleus of a radium atom as a result of the release of an alpha particle (alpha disintegration).

1. Radium atom
 2. Radon atom
 3. Helium atom
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. 88 protons | e. 2 protons |
| b. 138 neutrons | f. 2 neutrons |
| c. 86 protons | g. alpha particle |
| d. 136 neutrons | h. 2 free electrons |

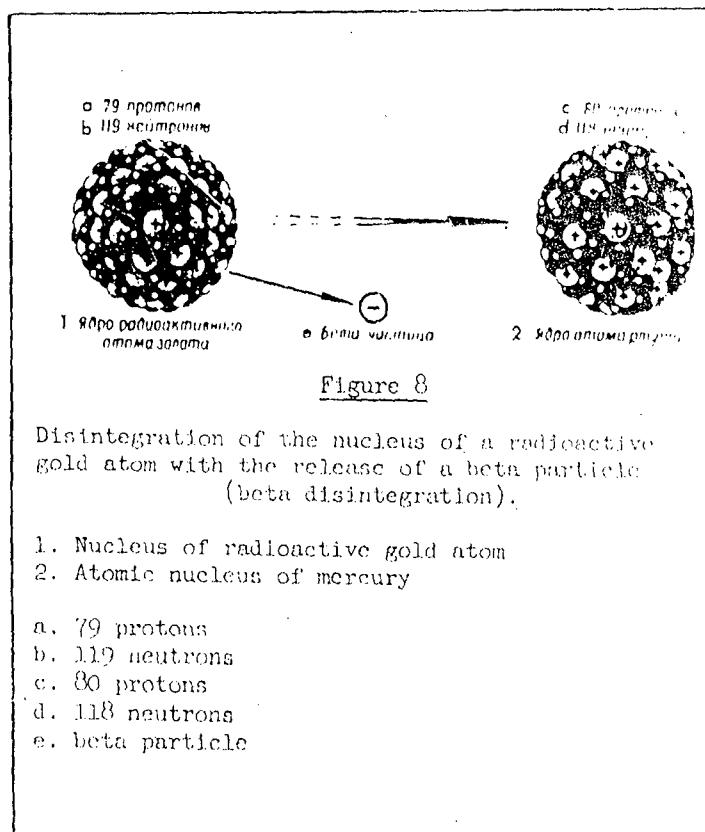


Figure 8

Disintegration of the nucleus of a radioactive gold atom with the release of a beta particle (beta disintegration).

1. Nucleus of radioactive gold atom
 2. Atomic nucleus of mercury
- | |
|------------------|
| a. 79 protons |
| b. 119 neutrons |
| c. 80 protons |
| d. 118 neutrons |
| e. beta particle |

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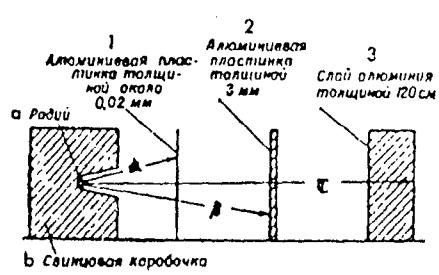


Figure 9

Absorption of alpha, beta, and gamma rays by aluminum.

- A. Alpha rays
- B. Beta rays
- C. Gamma rays

1. Aluminum sheet about .02 mm. thick
2. Aluminum sheet 3 mm. thick
3. Aluminum plate 120 cm. thick

- a. Radium
- b. Lead box

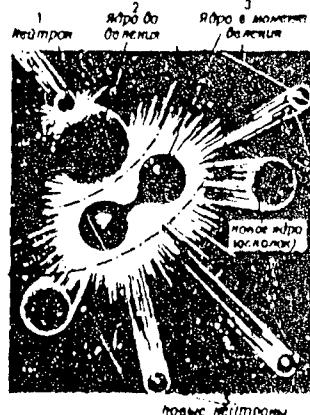
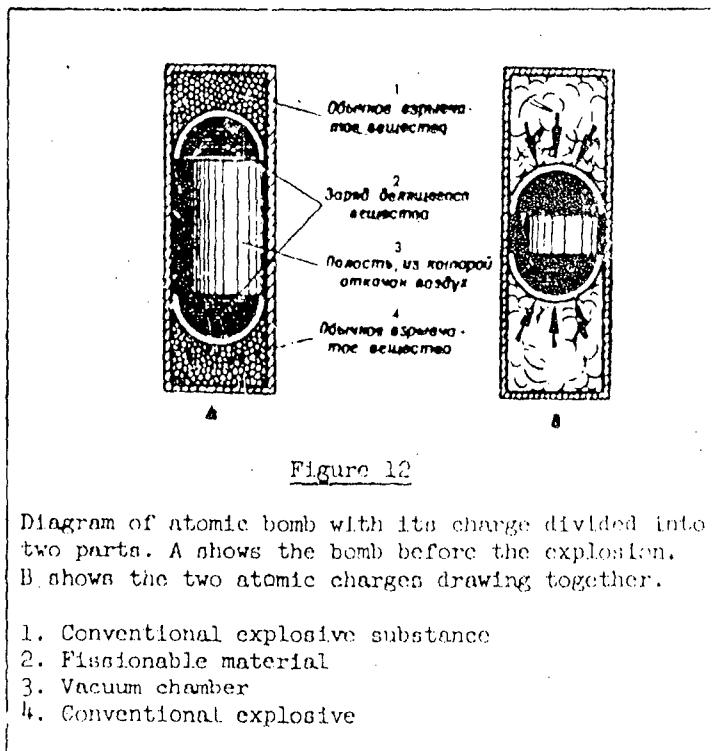
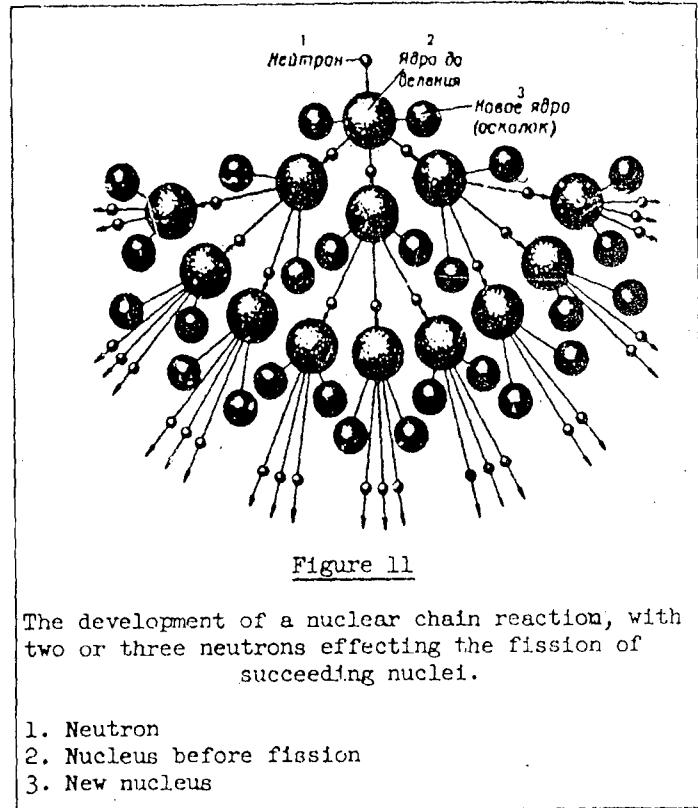


Figure 10

Fission of a heavy nucleus, resulting in two smaller nuclei (fragments).

1. Neutron
2. The nucleus before fission
3. Nucleus at the instant of fission
4. New nucleus (fragment)
5. New neutrons

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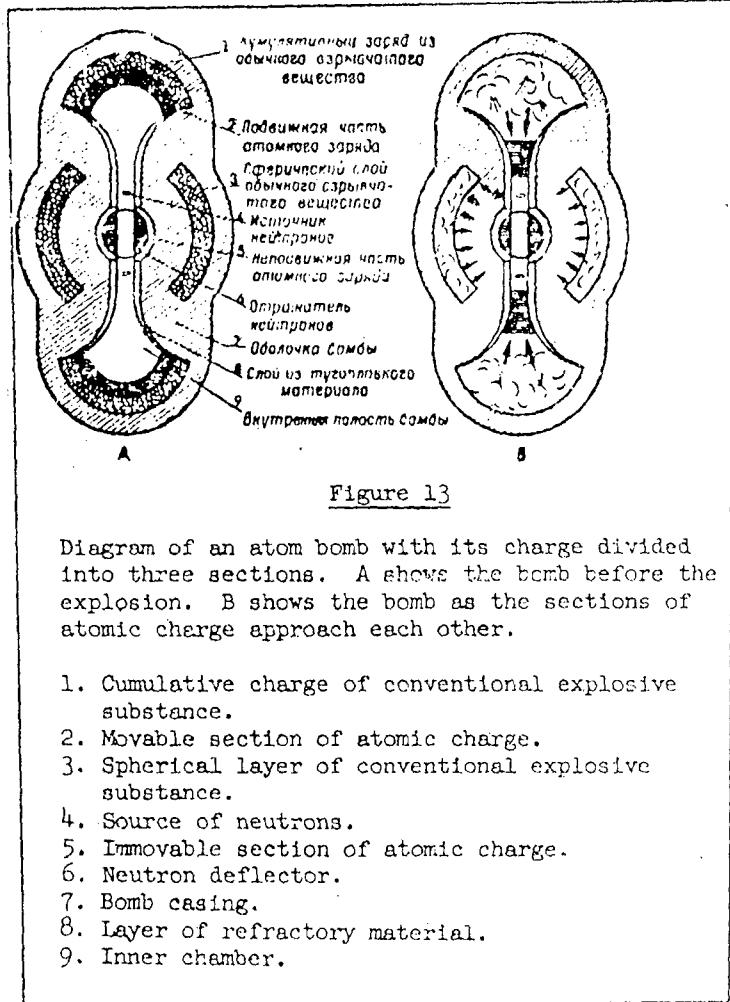


Figure 13

Diagram of an atom bomb with its charge divided into three sections. A shows the bomb before the explosion. B shows the bomb as the sections of atomic charge approach each other.

1. Cumulative charge of conventional explosive substance.
2. Movable section of atomic charge.
3. Spherical layer of conventional explosive substance.
4. Source of neutrons.
5. Immovable section of atomic charge.
6. Neutron deflector.
7. Bomb casing.
8. Layer of refractory material.
9. Inner chamber.

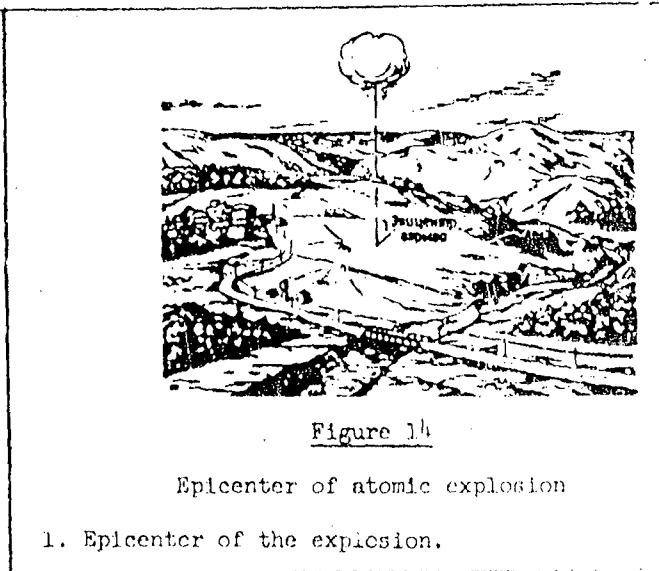


Figure 14

Epicenter of atomic explosion

1. Epicenter of the explosion.

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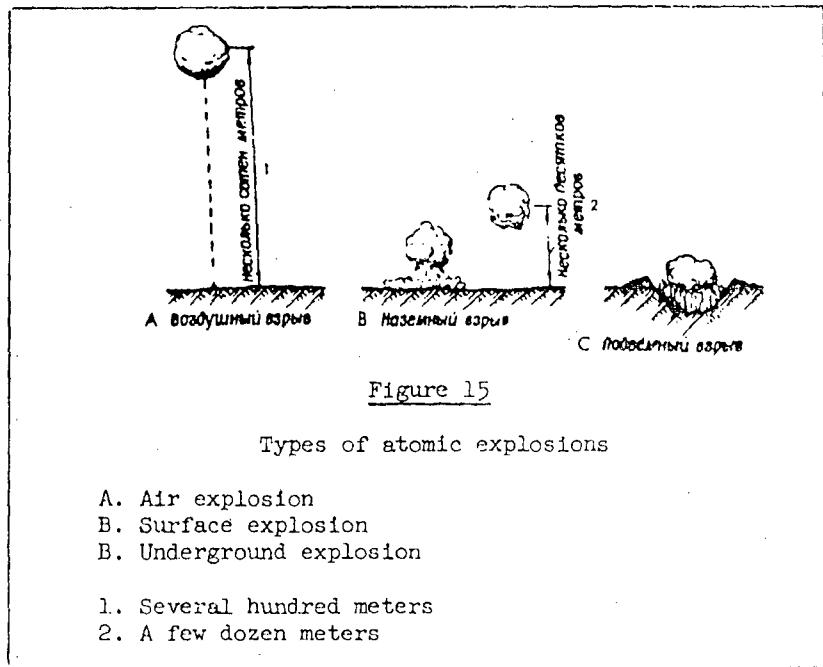


Figure 15

Types of atomic explosions

- A. Air explosion
 - B. Surface explosion
 - C. Underground explosion
1. Several hundred meters
 2. A few dozen meters

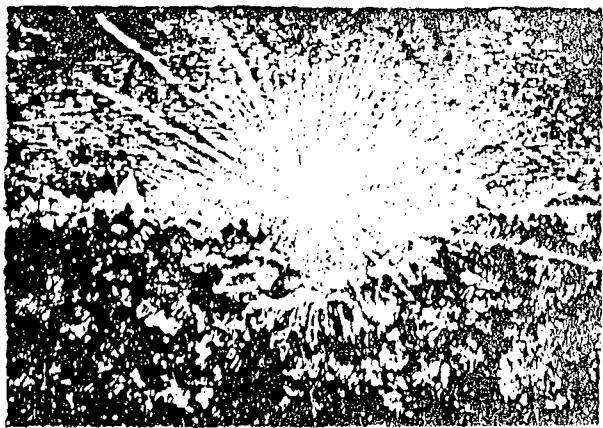


Figure 16

The flash from an atomic blast in the air.

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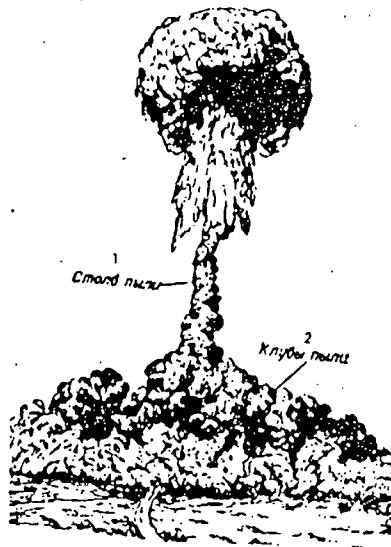


Figure 17

The mushroom-shaped cloud of an atomic blast.

1. Dust column
2. Dust clouds

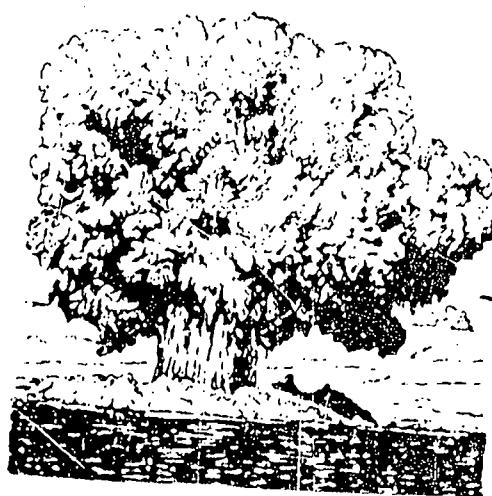


Figure 18

Outward appearance of an underwater atomic explosion.

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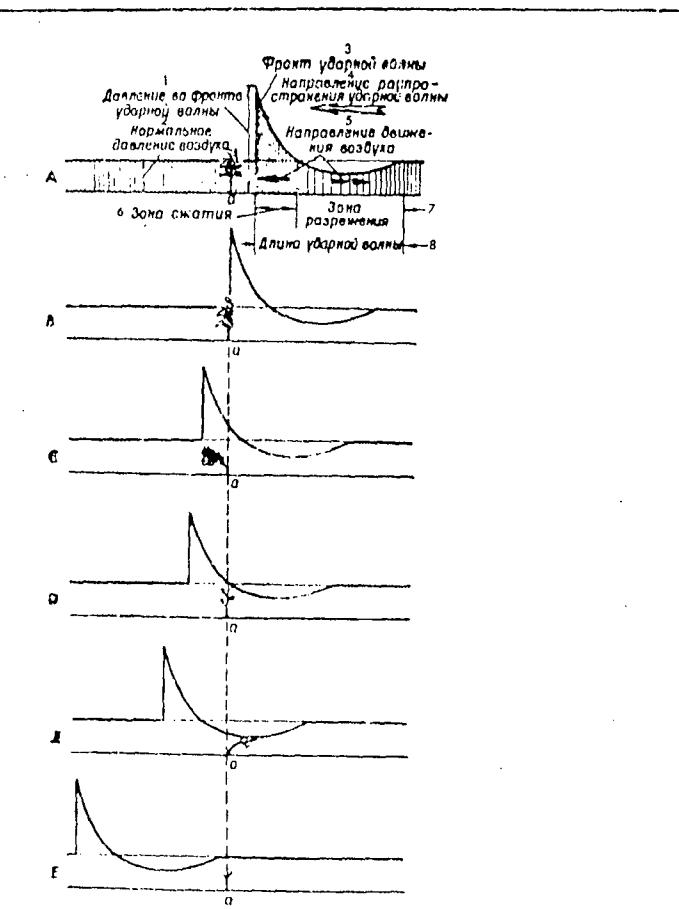


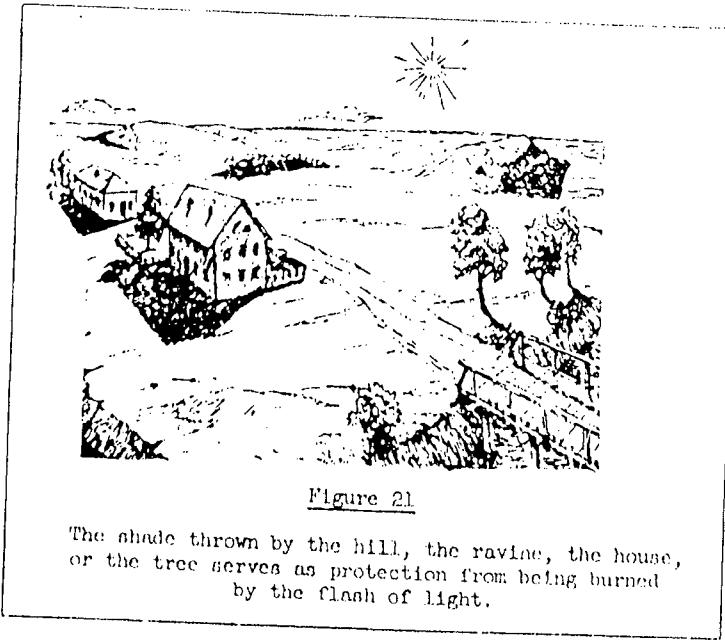
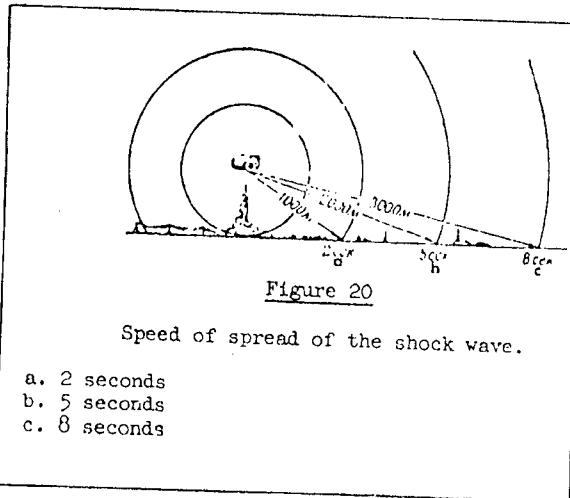
Figure 19

Diagram showing the action of the shock wave of an atomic blast.

A - The front of the shock wave has not reached Point a; the pressure at this point is normal.
 B - The front of the shock wave has reached Point a; the pressure has risen sharply. C - the front of the shock wave has passed Point a; a tree standing at this point bends in the direction in which the shock wave is spreading; the pressure at Point a has dropped somewhat. D - The pressure at Point a is normal; the tree has straightened up. E - Point a is within the zone of rarefaction, where air pressure is below that of the atmosphere; the air has started to move in the opposite direction, and the tree bends with it. F - The shock wave has passed Point a; air pressure is normal.

1. Pressure at the front of the shock wave.
2. Normal air pressure
3. The front of the shock wave
4. Direction of diffusion of the shock wave
5. Direction of air
6. Pressure zone
7. Zone of rarefaction
8. Length of shock wave

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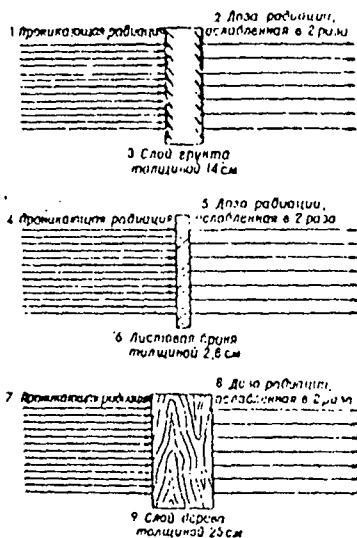


Figure 22

Reduction of the dose of penetrative radiation by protective layers.

1. Penetrative radiation
2. Dose of radiation reduced by half
3. Layer of earth 14 cm. thick
4. Penetrative radiation
5. Dose of radiation reduced by half
6. Armor plate 2.8 cm. thick
7. Penetrative radiation
8. Dose of radiation reduced by half
9. Layer of wood 25 cm. thick

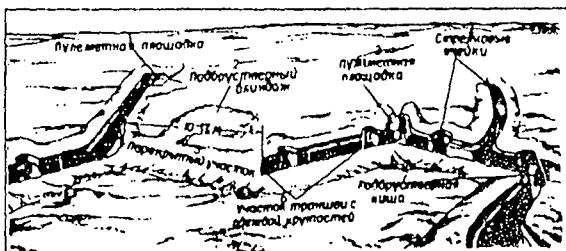


Figure 23

Section of trench equipped for antiautomatic defense.

1. Machine gun platform
2. Dugout shelter
3. Machine gun platform
4. Rifle pits
5. Covered section
6. Revetted section
7. Recess

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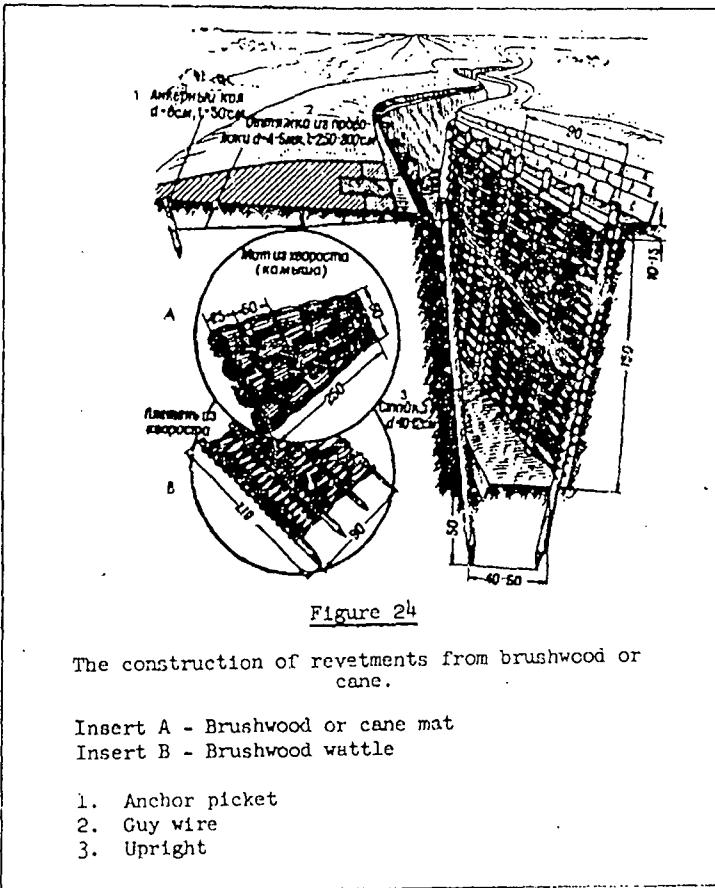


Figure 24

The construction of revetments from brushwood or cane.

Insert A - Brushwood or cane mat
Insert B - Brushwood wattle

1. Anchor picket
2. Guy wire
3. Upright

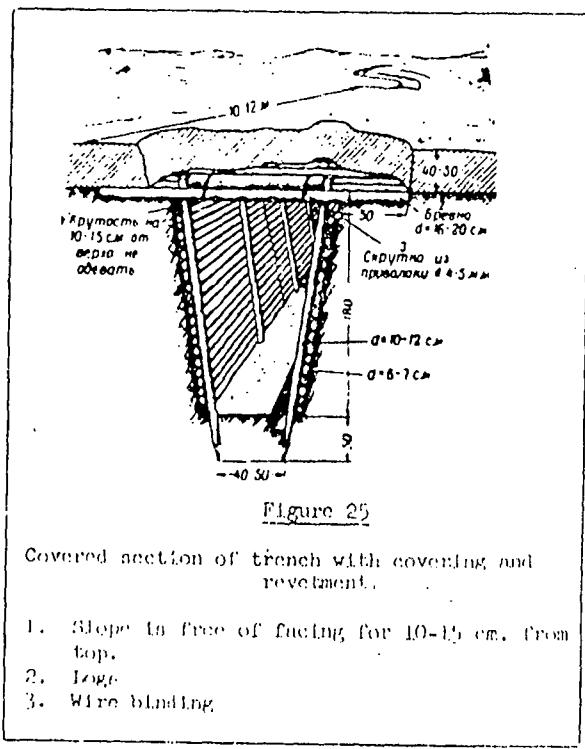


Figure 25

Covered section of trench with covering and revetment.

1. Slope in free of fueling for 10-15 cm. from top.
2. Logs
3. Wire binding

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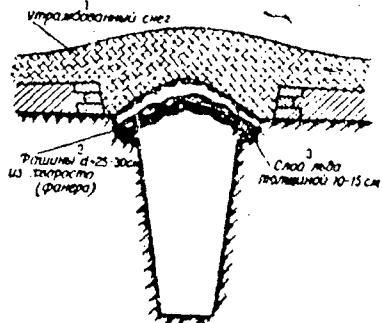


Figure 26

Arched trench cover made of fascines and snow.

1. Packed snow
2. Brushwood fascines, d: 25-30 cm.
3. Layer of ice, 10-15 cm. thick.

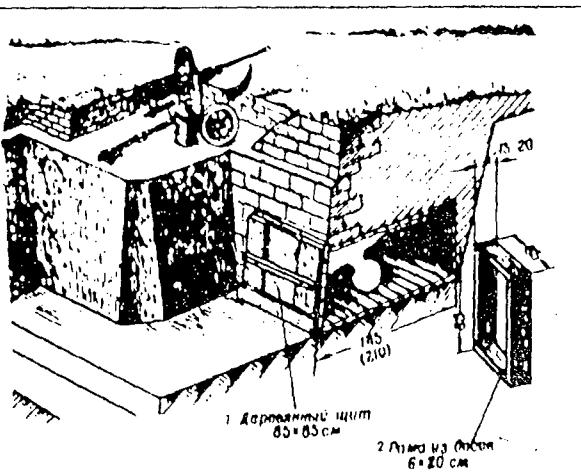


Figure 27

Platform for machine gun or grenade thrower with a niche.

1. Wooden door
2. Frame made of boards

Note: The figure in parentheses (210) shows the size that the recess would have to be to accommodate a grenade launcher.

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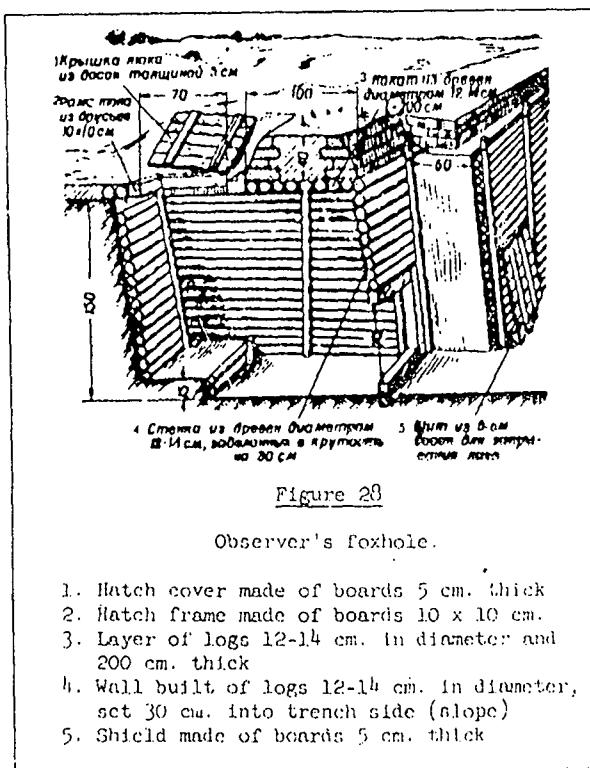


Figure 28

Observer's foxhole.

1. Hatch cover made of boards 5 cm. thick
2. Hatch frame made of boards 10 x 10 cm.
3. Layer of logs 12-14 cm. in diameter and 200 cm. thick
4. Wall built of logs 12-14 cm. in diameter, set 30 cm. into trench side (slope)
5. Shield made of boards 5 cm. thick

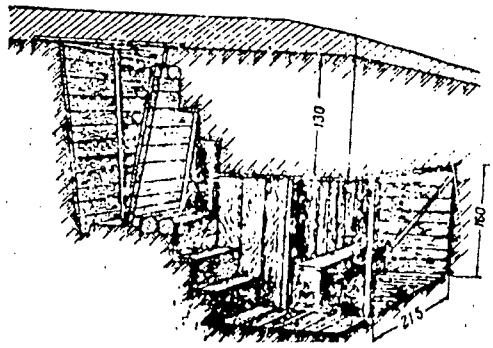


Figure 29

Sub-breastwork dugout shelter.

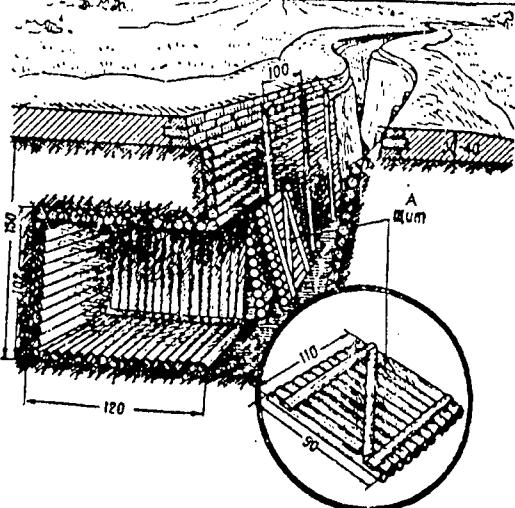


Figure 30

Sub-breastwork recess.

A. Shield

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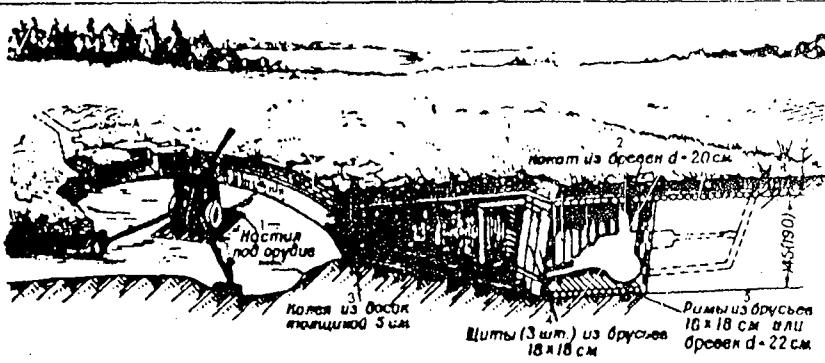


Figure 31

Pit for 57 mm. or 85 mm. gun with emplacement and shelter.

1. Planking beneath gun
2. Layer of logs 20 cm. in diameter
3. Tracks made of boards 5 cm. thick
4. 3 Shields of boards 18 x 18 cm.
5. Frames made of timbers 18 x 18 cm. or logs 22 cm. in diameter

Note: The dimensions given in parentheses are for an 85 mm. gun.

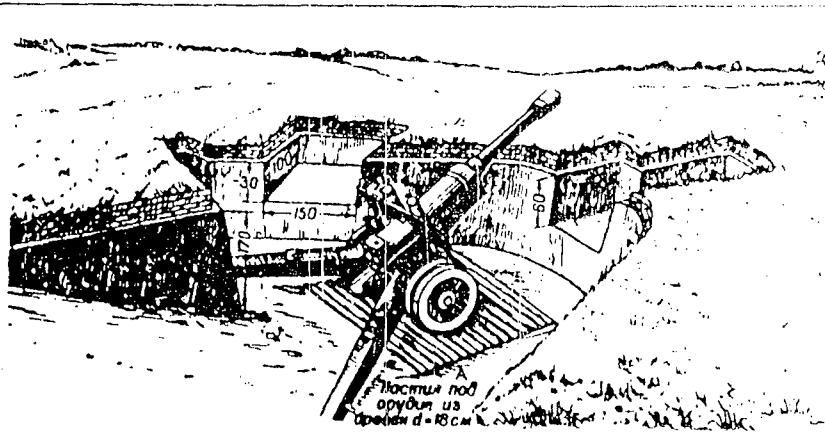


Figure 32

Pit for 122 mm and 152 mm howitzers for firing from position of cover.

- A. Planking beneath gun, made of logs 18 cm. in diameter

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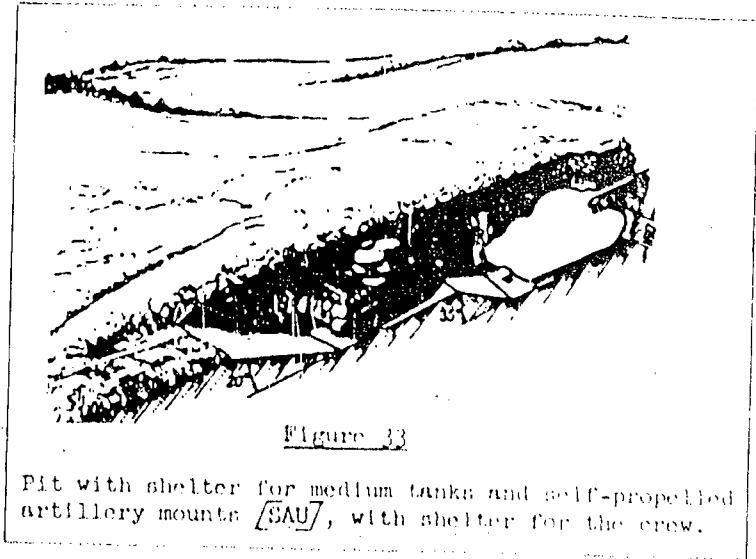


Figure 33

Pit with shelter for medium tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts [SAU], with shelter for the crew.

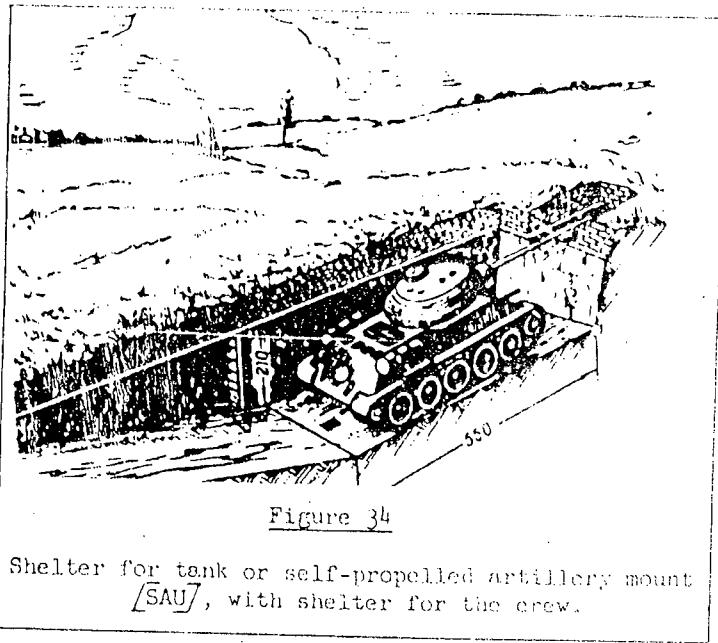


Figure 34

Shelter for tank or self-propelled artillery mount [SAU], with shelter for the crew.

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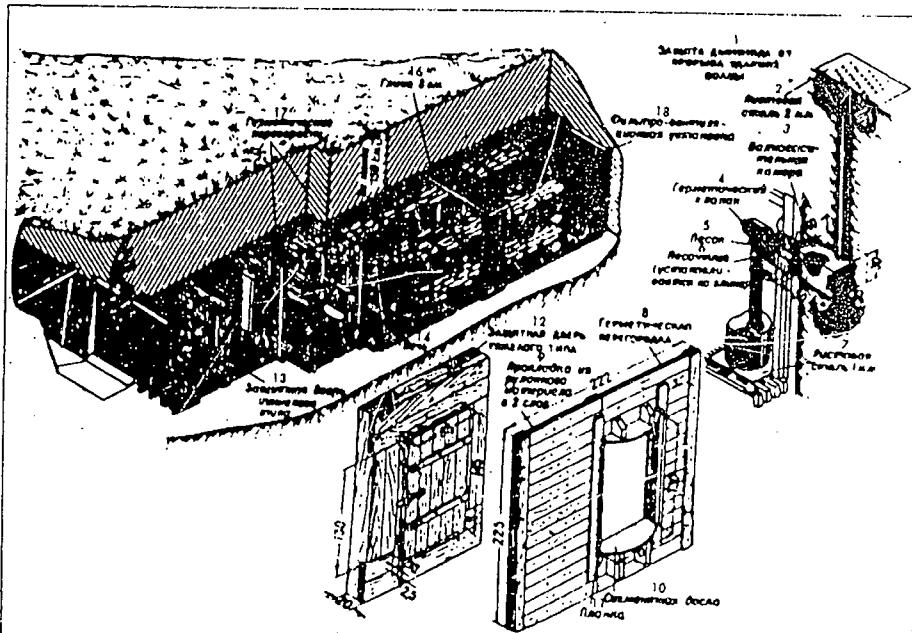


Figure 35

Dugout of light construction; accommodates ten persons.

1. Apparatus to protect flue from shock wave.
2. Sheet steel, 2 mm. thick.
3. Shock absorption chamber [Volnogasitel'naya kamery].
4. Hermetic valve.
5. Sand.
6. Sand box (this is installed in clay).
7. Sheet steel, 1 mm. thick.
8. Hermetic partition.
9. Lining, two layers of heavy paper.
10. Segmented board.
11. Plank.
12. Heavy protective door.
13. Heavy protective door.
14. Stove.
15. Not less than 150 cm.
16. Clay, 5 cm.
17. Hermetic partitions.
18. Air filter and ventilation apparatus.

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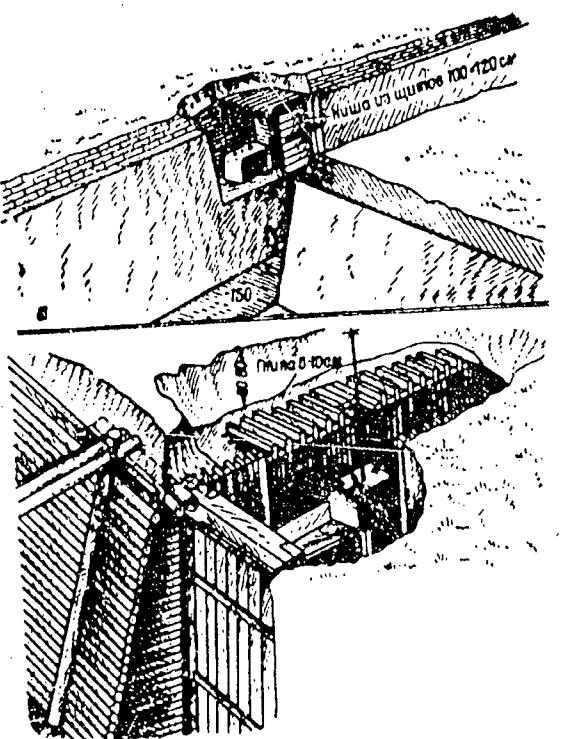


Figure 36

Shelter for portable communications apparatus.

- A. Recess.
 - B. Sub-breastwork shelter.
1. Recess built of shields 100 x 120 cm.
 2. Clay 8-10 cm.

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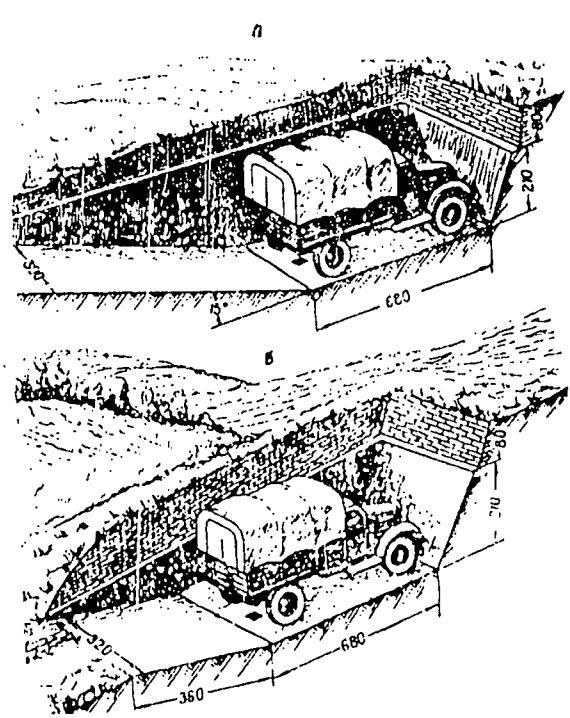


Figure 37

Shelter for motor vehicles.

- A - in flat ground.
B - in inclined ground.

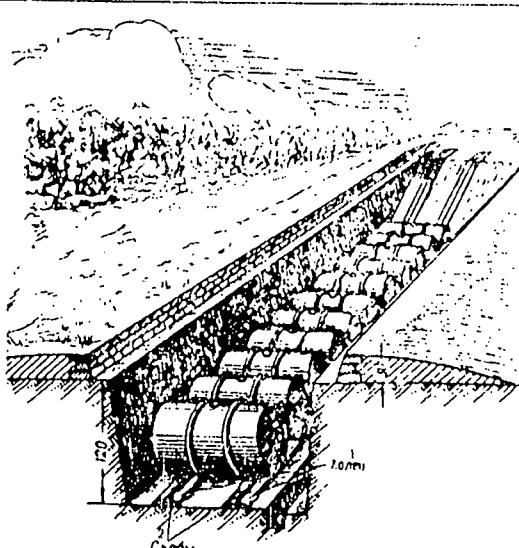


Figure 38

Shelter for fuels and lubricants.

1. Trucks
2. Clamps

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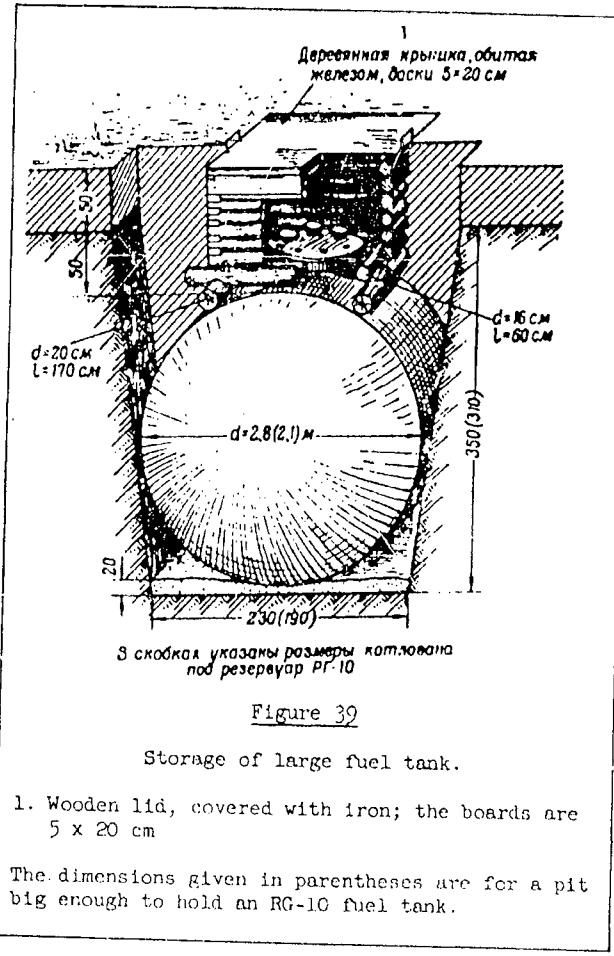


Figure 39

Storage of large fuel tank.

1. Wooden lid, covered with iron; the boards are 5 x 20 cm

The dimensions given in parentheses are for a pit big enough to hold an RG-10 fuel tank.

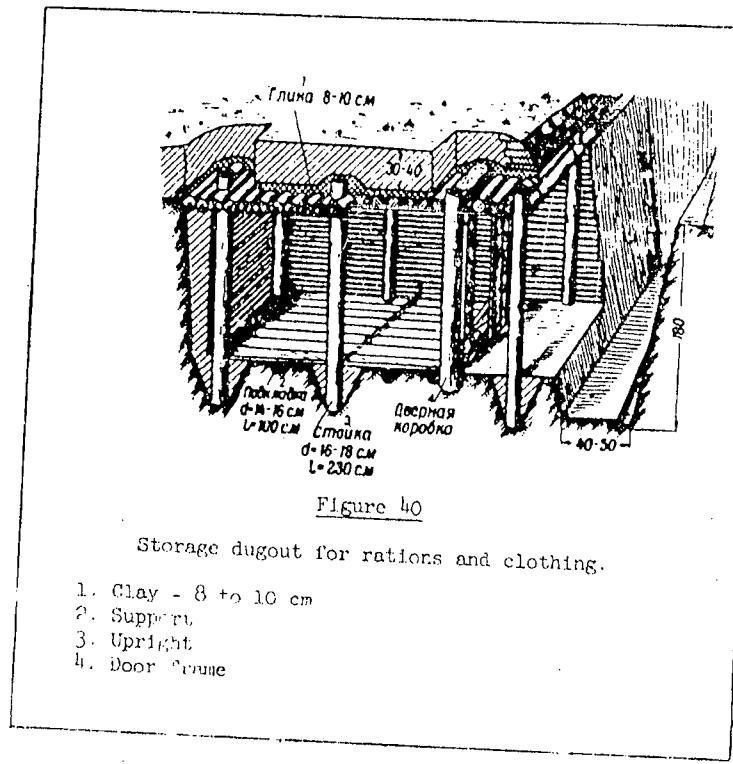
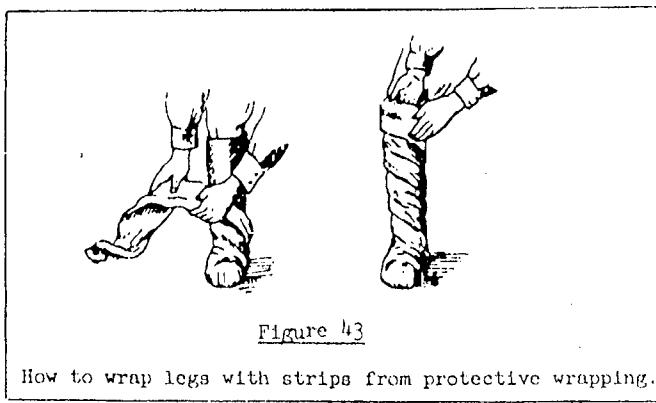
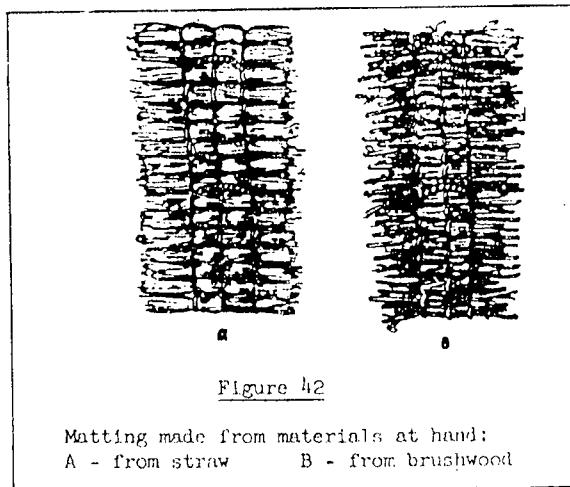
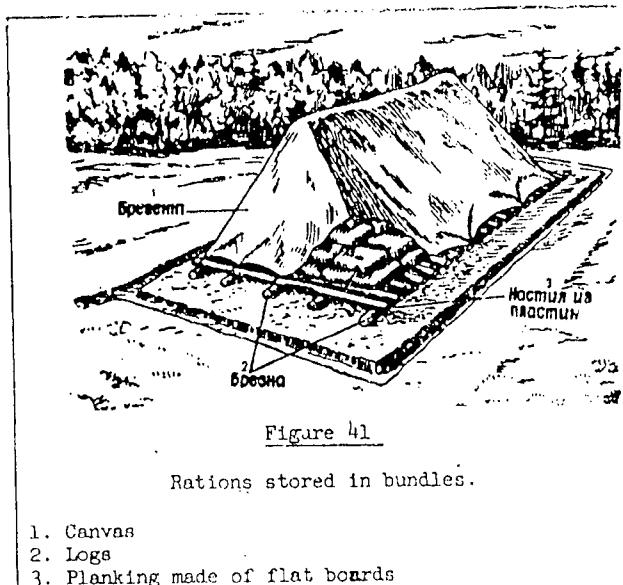


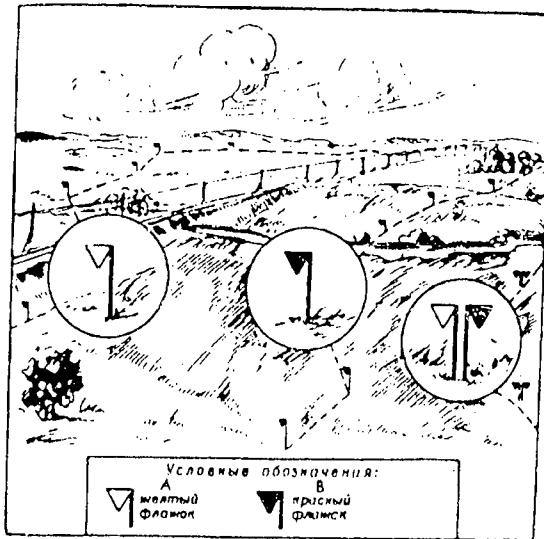
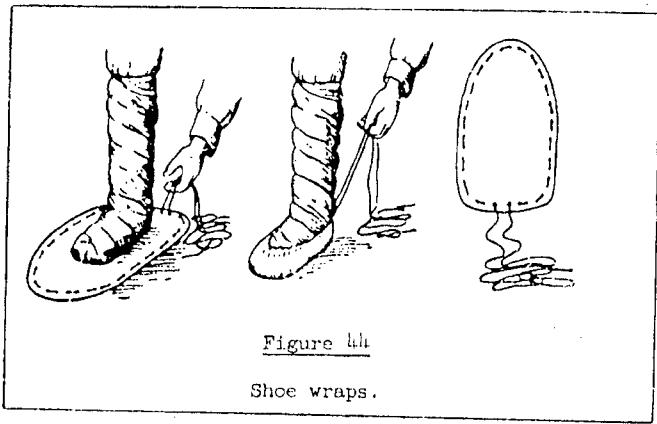
Figure 40

Storage dugout for rations and clothing.

1. Clay - 8 to 10 cm
2. Support
3. Upright
4. Door frame

COPY





С уровнями радиации	С уровнями радиации
Более 0,1 радиев/час → 30	Более 0,1 радиев/час → 30
Флаги на металлических стержнях	Шиты из фанеры или бокса

Figure 45

Meaning of warning signs placed in areas contaminated by radioactive substances.

A - yellow flag

B - red flag

WARNING SIGNS	
Authorized standard equipment	Improvised signs
Intensity of radiation	Intensity of radiation
More than 0,1 roentgen per hour → 30 →	More than 0,1 roentgen per hour → 30 →
Flags on metal poles	Plates made of plywood or boards

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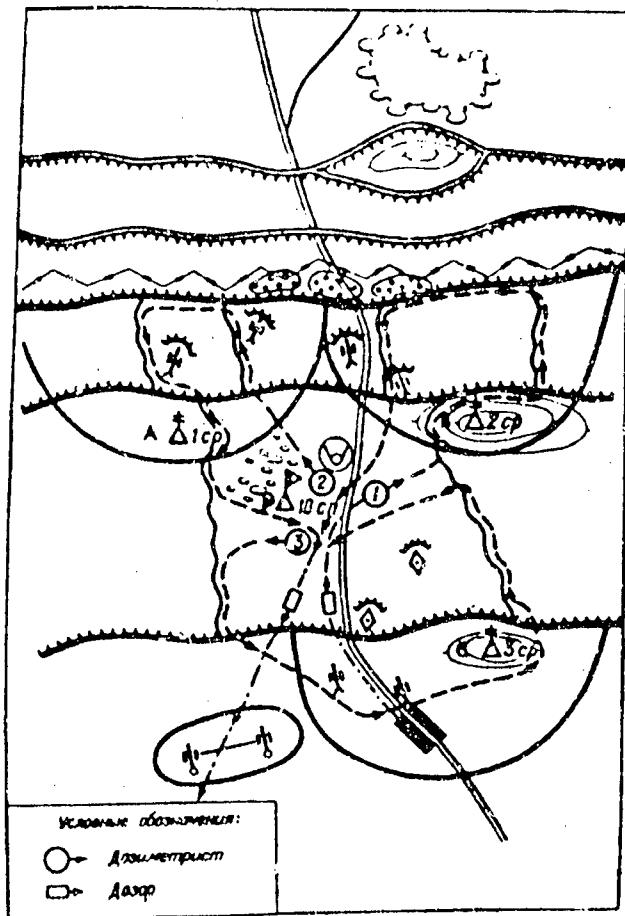


Figure 46

Routes taken by dosimeter patrol in surveying an area occupied by troops.

- 1st Rifle Company
- 2nd Rifle Company
- 3rd Rifle Company
- 10th Rifle Regiment

○ → dozimetrist (dosimeter operator)
 □ → patrol

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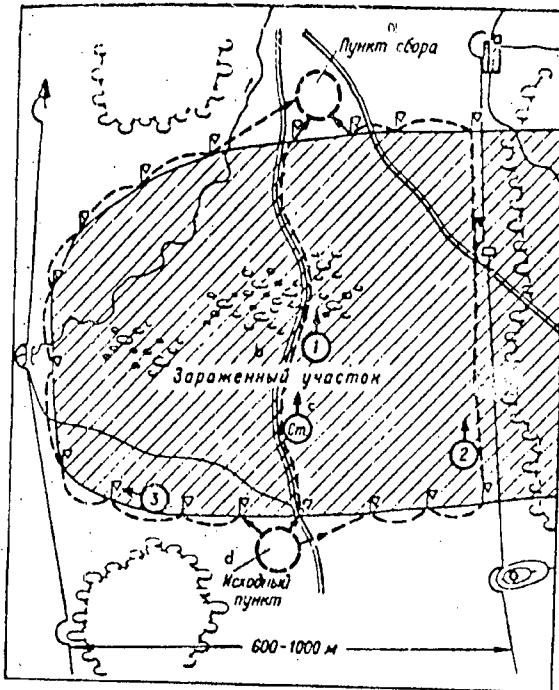


Figure 47

Diagram of operations of a dosimeter patrol when surveying a contaminated area not occupied by troops.

- a. Assembly point
- b. Contaminated area
- c. Patrol commander
- d. Starting point

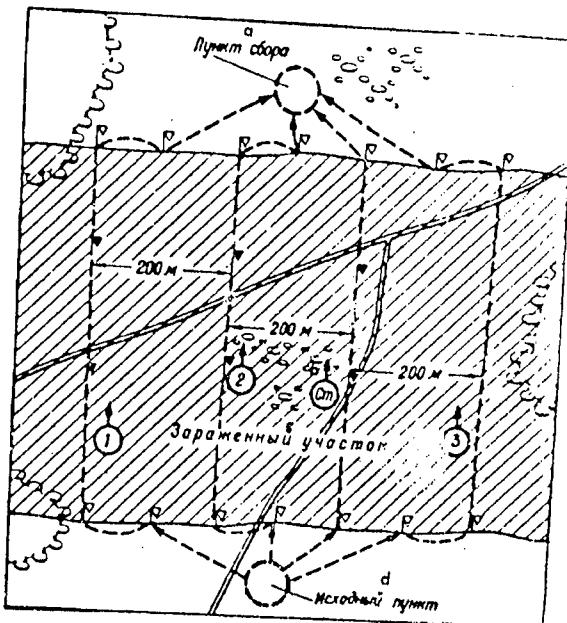


Figure 48

Diagram of operations of dosimeter patrol in search of safe route through contaminated area.

- a. Assembly point
- b. Patrol commander
- c. Contaminated area
- d. Starting point

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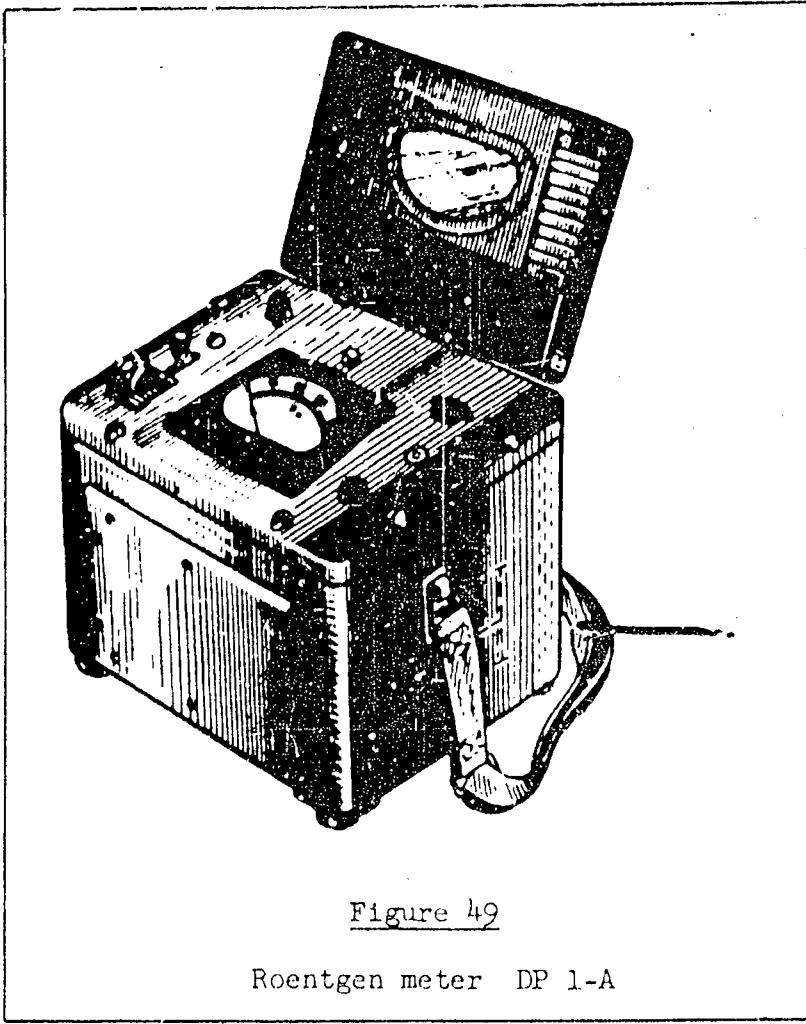


Figure 49

Roentgen meter DP 1-A

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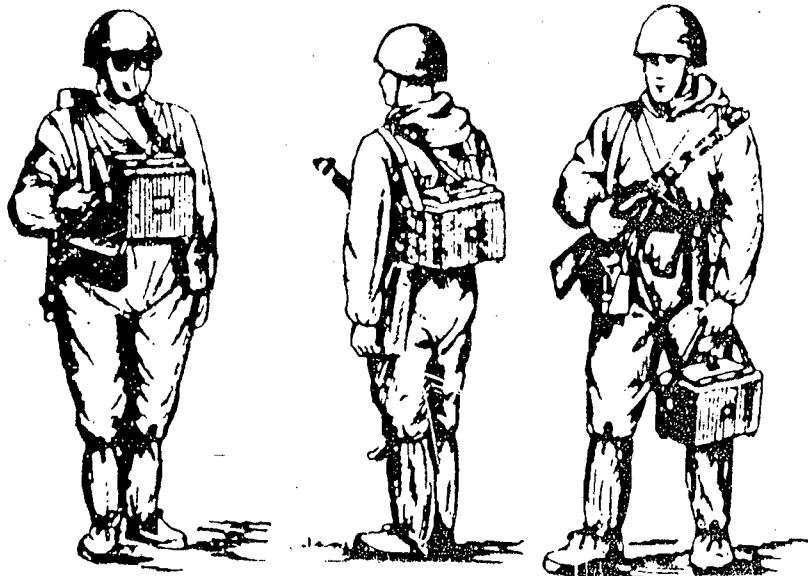


Figure 50

Position of the
Roentgen meter
DP 1-A when in
use.

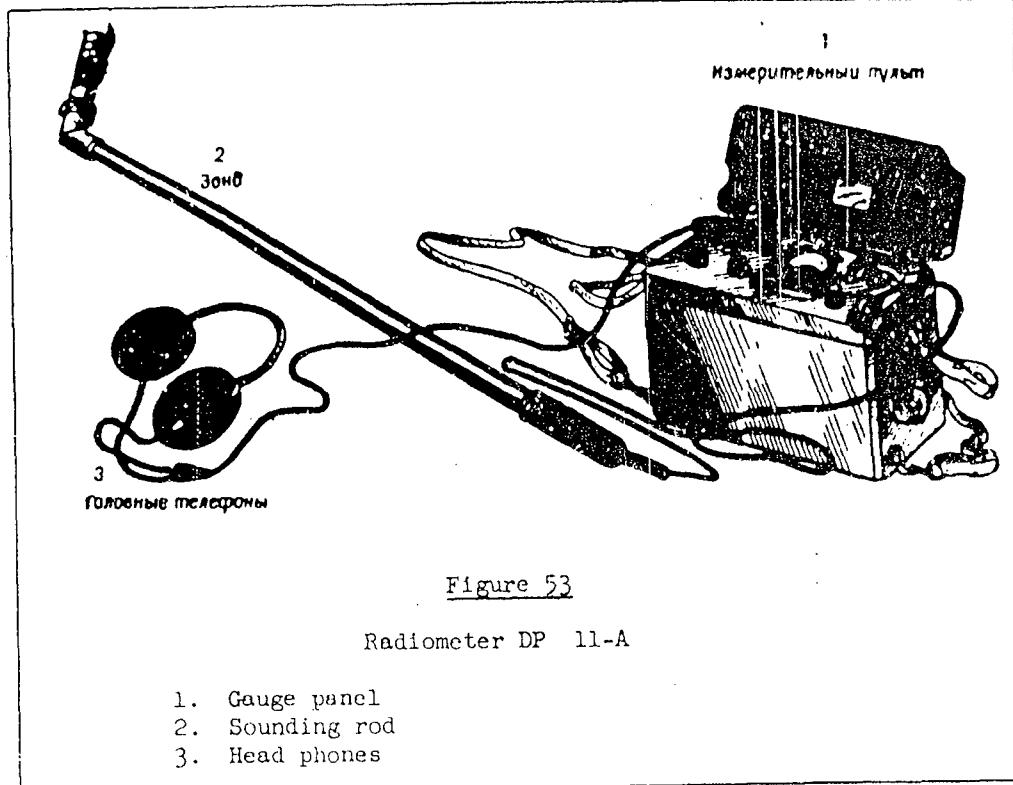
Figure 51

Position of the
Roentgen meter
for long-dis-
tance carrying.

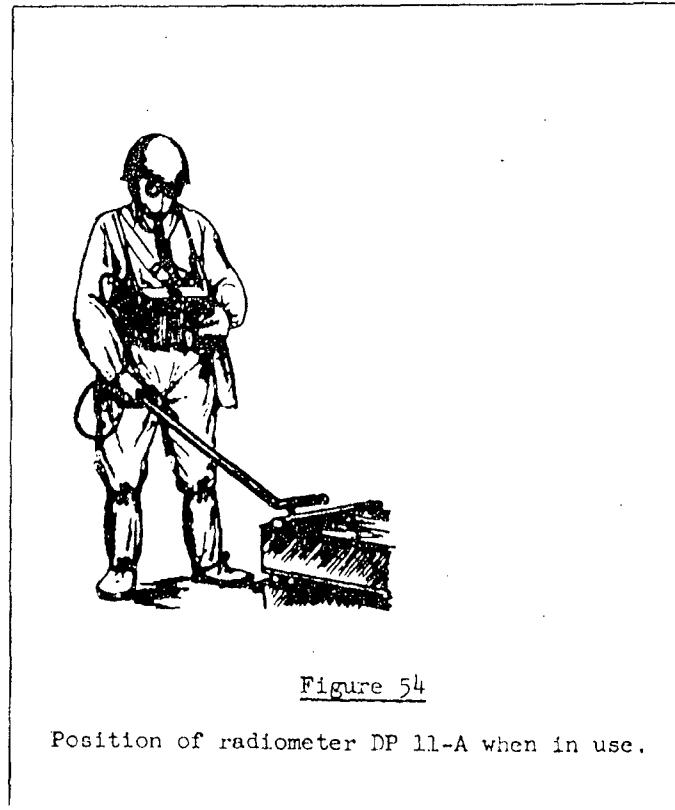
Figure 52

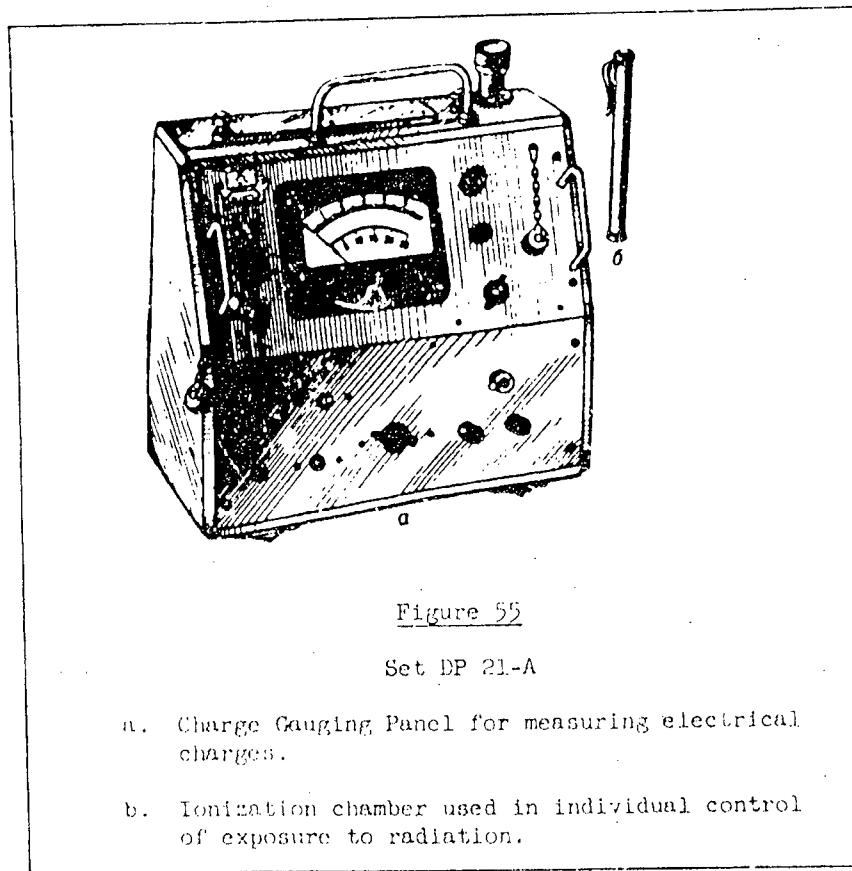
Position of the
Roentgen meter
when being
carried short
distances.

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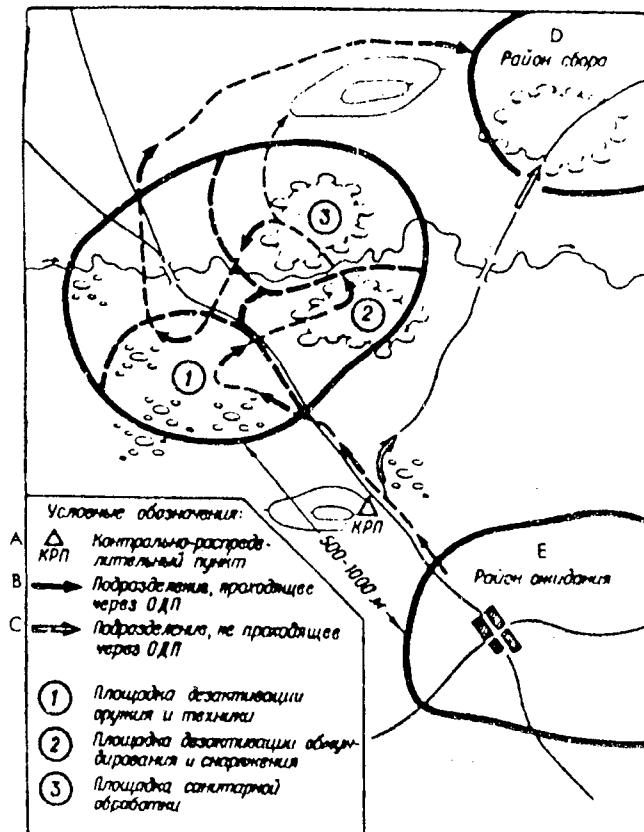


Figure 56

Diagram showing units processing through the de-contamination station.

- A. KRP - Kontrol no-raspredeliteley punkt - Inspection and clearing station.
 - B. - Unit, which processes through the ODP (decontamination station)
 - C. - Unit, which does not process through the ODP
 - D. - Assembly area
 - E. - Waiting area
- 1. Section for decontamination of weapons and technical equipment.
 - 2. Section for decontamination of clothing and equipment.
 - 3. Section for sanitary processing.

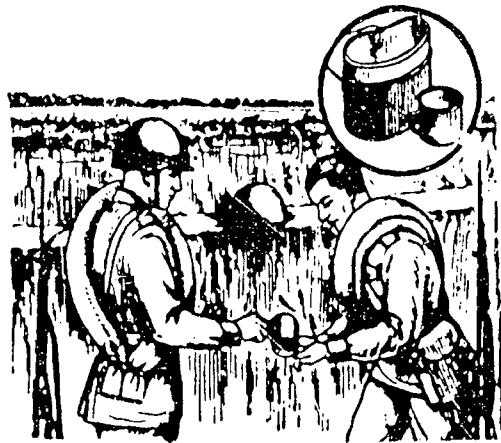


Figure 57

Washing the exposed parts of the body with uncontaminated water.



Figure 58

Wiping off exposed parts of the body.

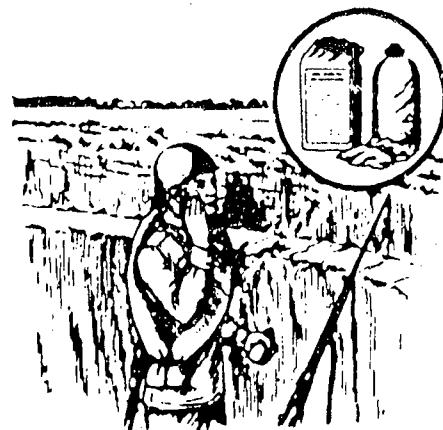


Figure 59

Procedure for partial sanitary processing, with the use of liquid in the gas-casualty first-aid kit.

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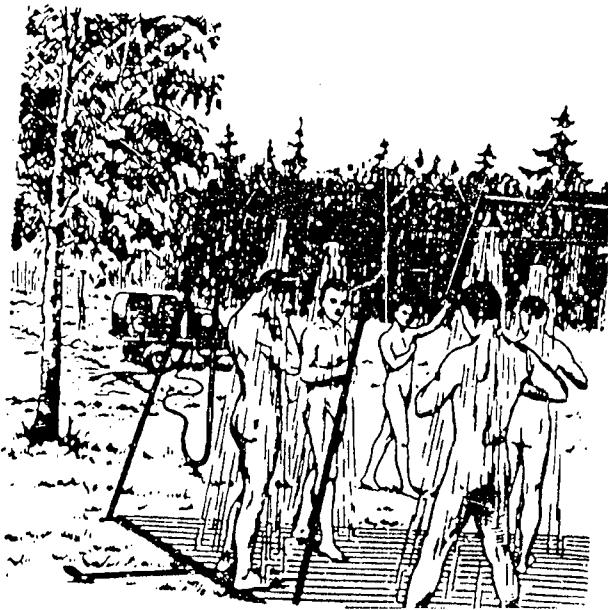


Figure 60

Washing under a shower during complete sanitary processing procedure.



COPY

Figure 61

Washing with water from pans.



Figure 62

Procedure for sanitary processing in the summer.

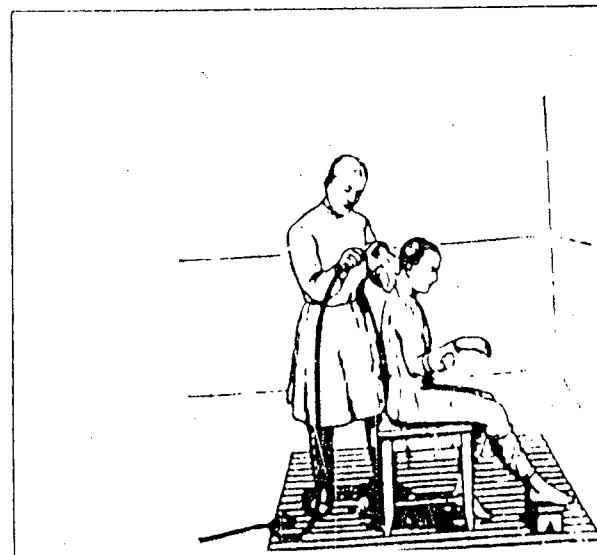


Figure 63

Sanitary processing of a wounded man.

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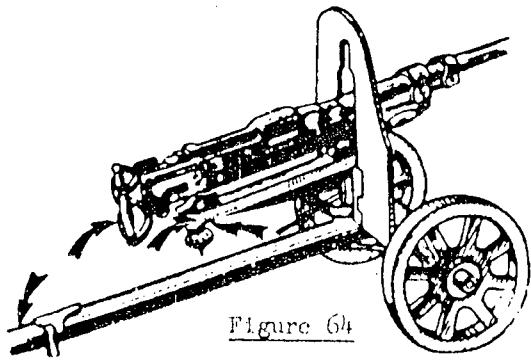


Figure 64

The parts of a machine gun which must be decontaminated first.



Figure 65

Complete decontamination of arms.

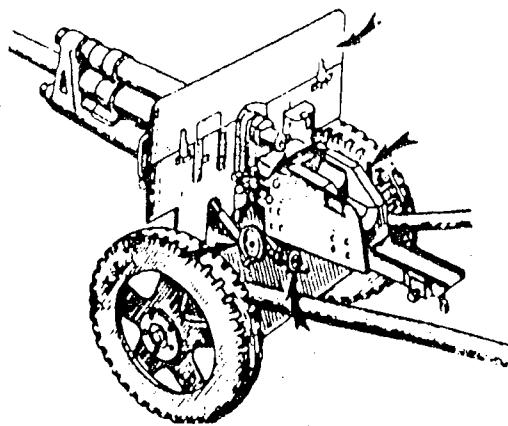


Figure 66

Parts of gun which must be decontaminated first.

COPY

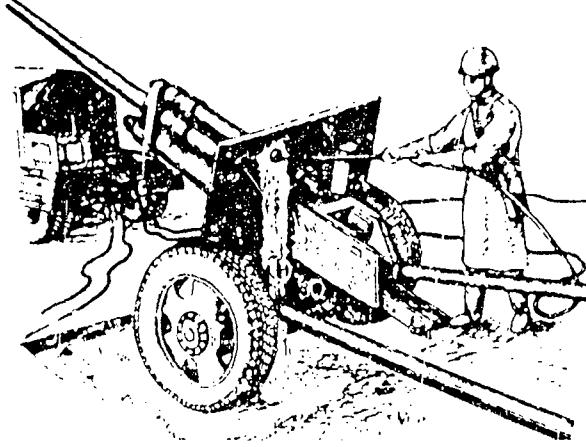


Figure 67

Full decontamination of gun, using power-driven decontamination apparatus (ADM) at decontamination center.

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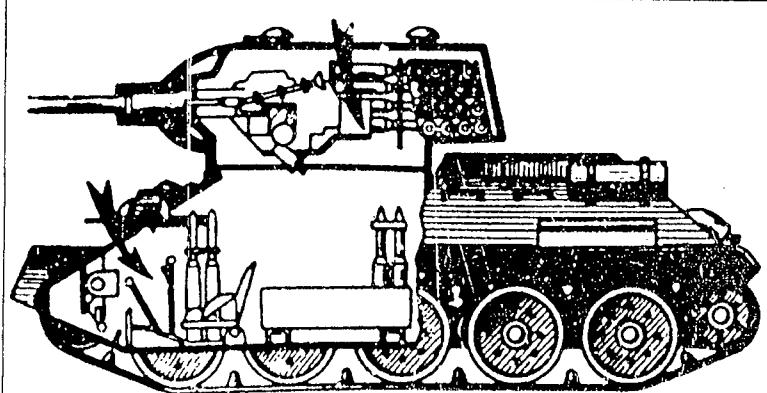


Figure 68

The parts of a tank which are subject to decontamination first.

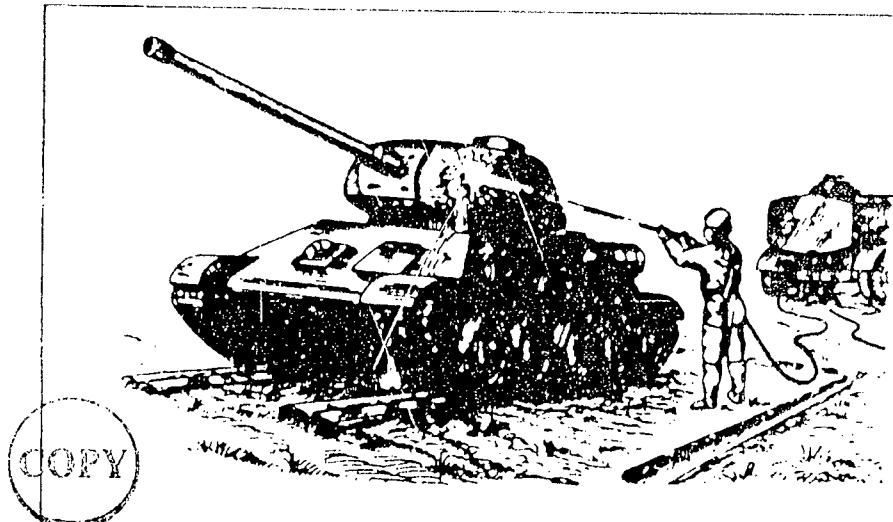


Figure 69

Complete decontamination of tank at decontamination center, using power-driven decontamination apparatus.

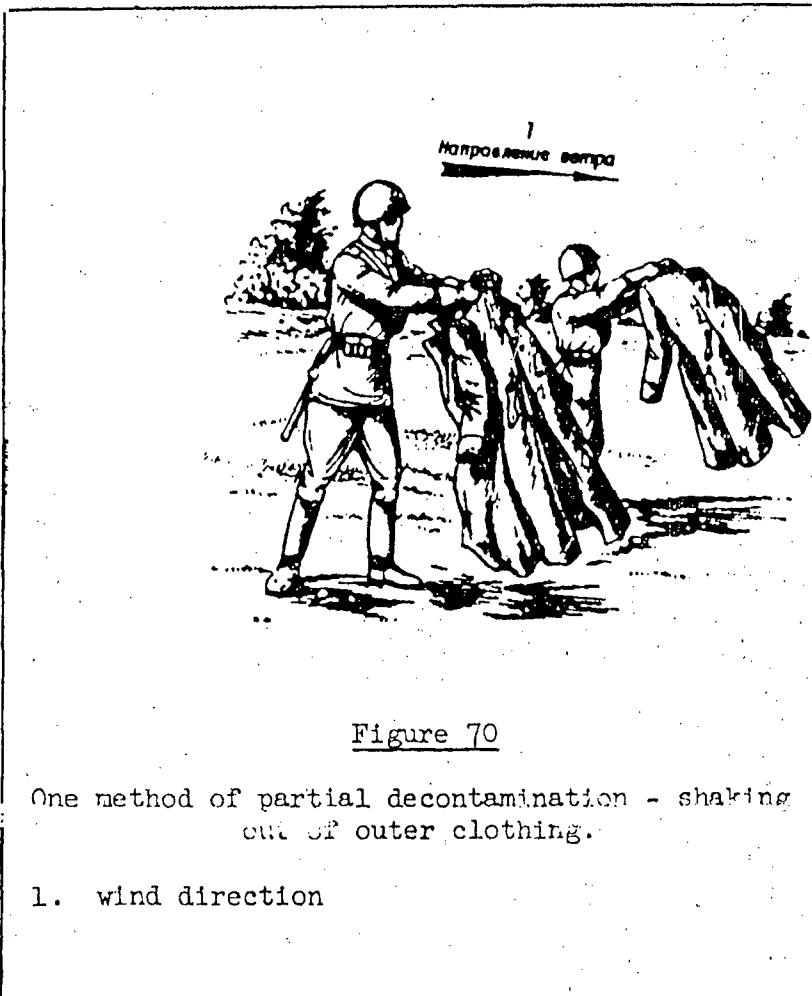


Figure 70

One method of partial decontamination - shaking out of outer clothing.

1. wind direction

COPY



Figure 71

One method of partial decontamination - brushing off equipment and clothing with tufts of hay or grass.



Figure 72

Decontamination of clothing in body of water outside the contaminated area.

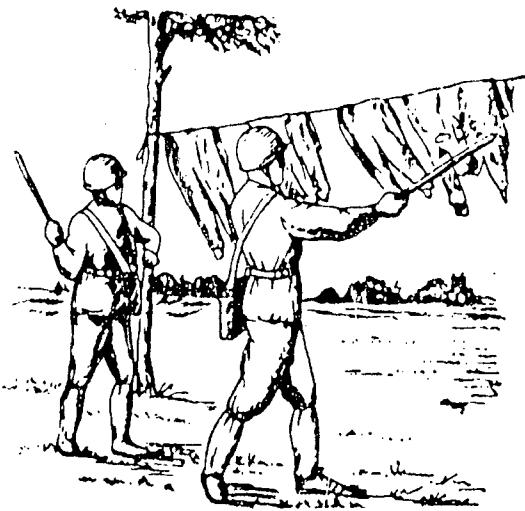


Figure 73

Beating articles of clothing in the process of full decontamination.

COPY



Figure 74

Complete decontamination of footgear and equipment.



Figure 75

Spraying sacks of loose foodstuffs with the aid of a portable decontamination apparatus.

COPY



Figure 76

Turning down the upper edge of the sack.



Figure 77

Decontamination of barrel.

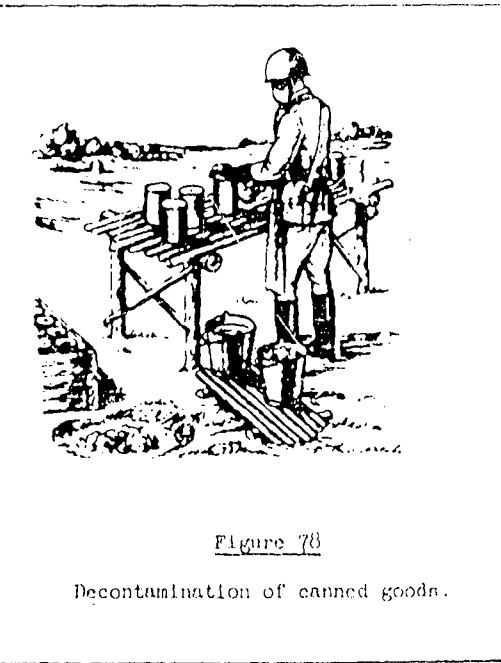


Figure 78

Decontamination of canned goods.

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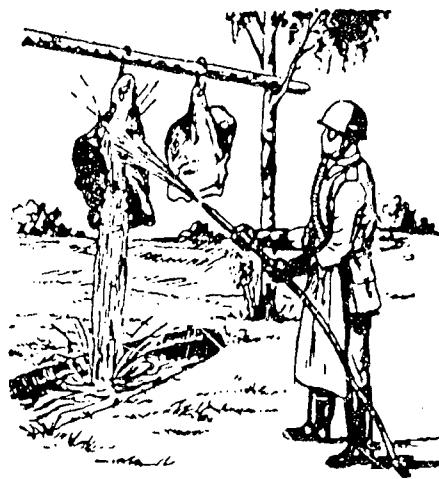


Figure 79

Decontamination of meat.



Figure 80

Partial veterinary processing of a horse, in the contaminated area.

COPY

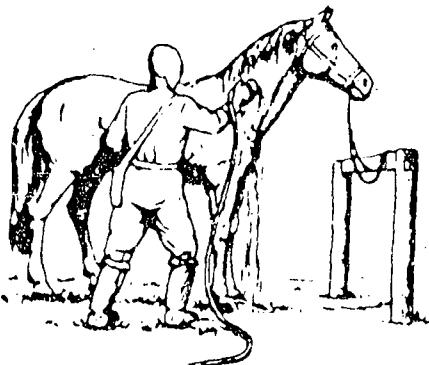


Figure 81

Full veterinary processing of a horse at the veterinary section of a decontamination center.

Figure 82

Shower brush

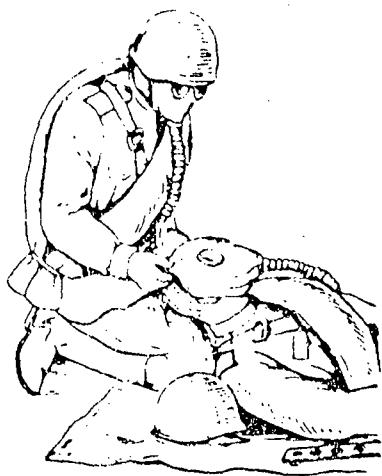
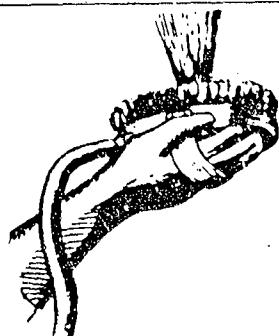


Figure 83

Putting gas mask on a wounded man in a contaminated area.

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Figure 84

Putting out burning clothing with a poncho (plashch-palatka).



Figure 85

Position of man in ditch during atomic explosion.

COPY

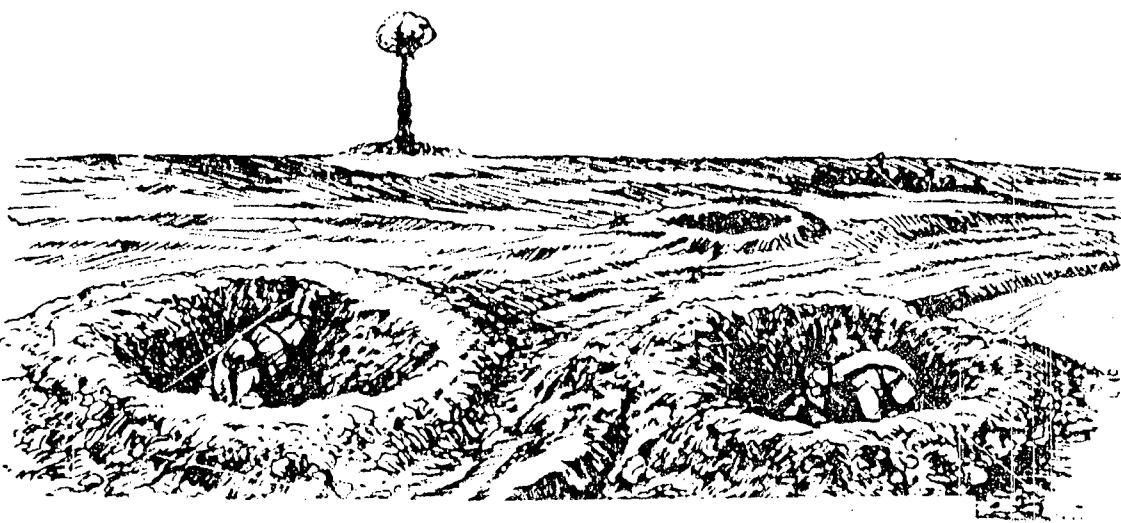


Figure 86

Position of person in a shell hole during at atomic
explosion.

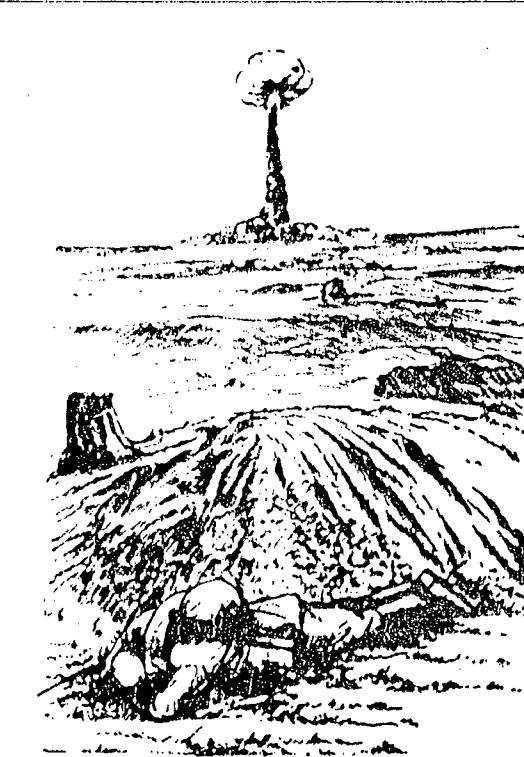


Figure 87

Position of a person behind a hill during an atomic
explosion.

COPY

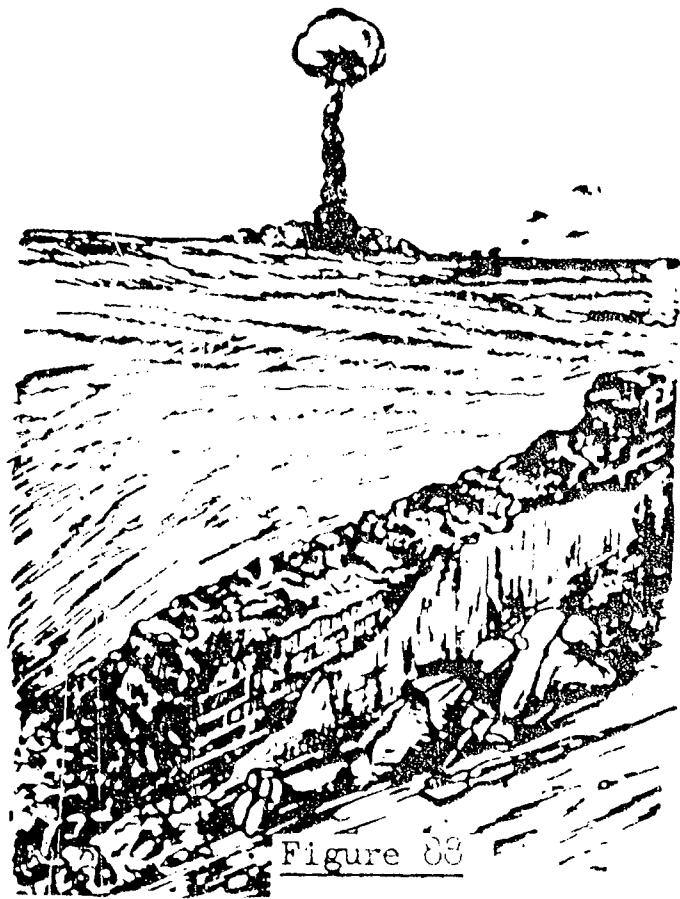
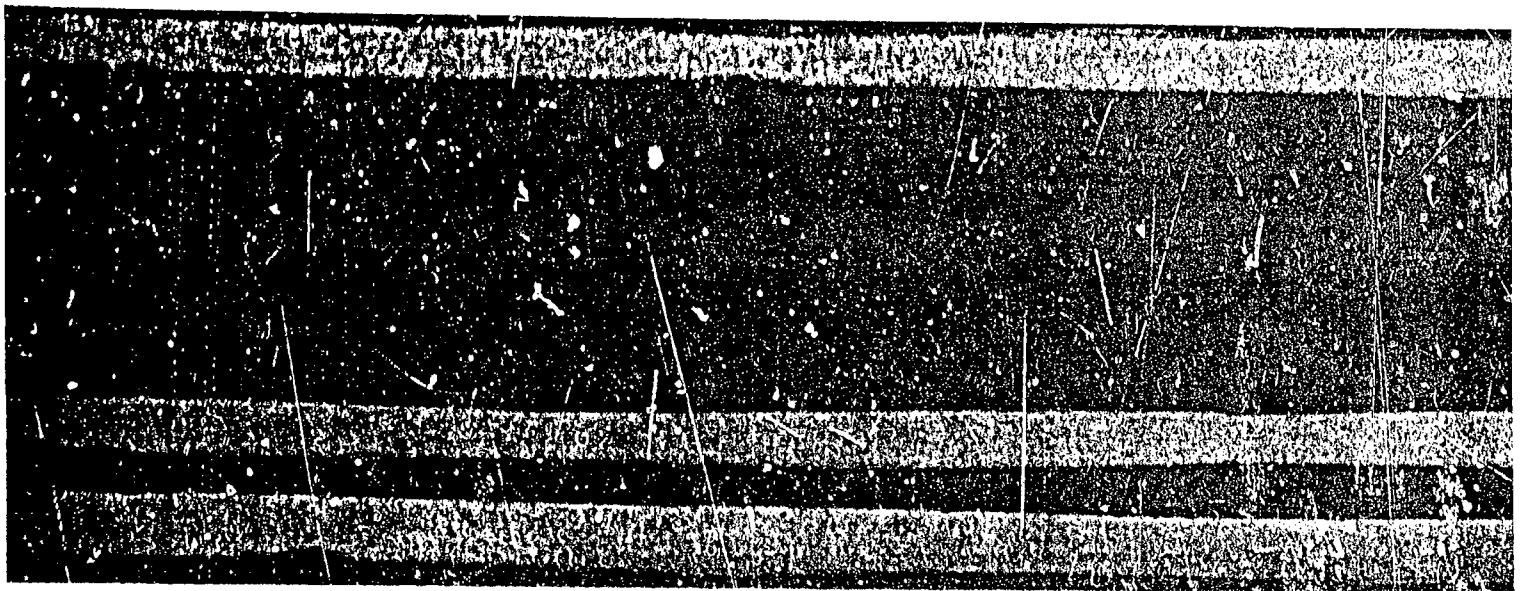


Figure 88

COPY

Position of person behind stone wall during atomic explosion.



Figure 89

Most advantageous position in open terrain during an atomic explosion.

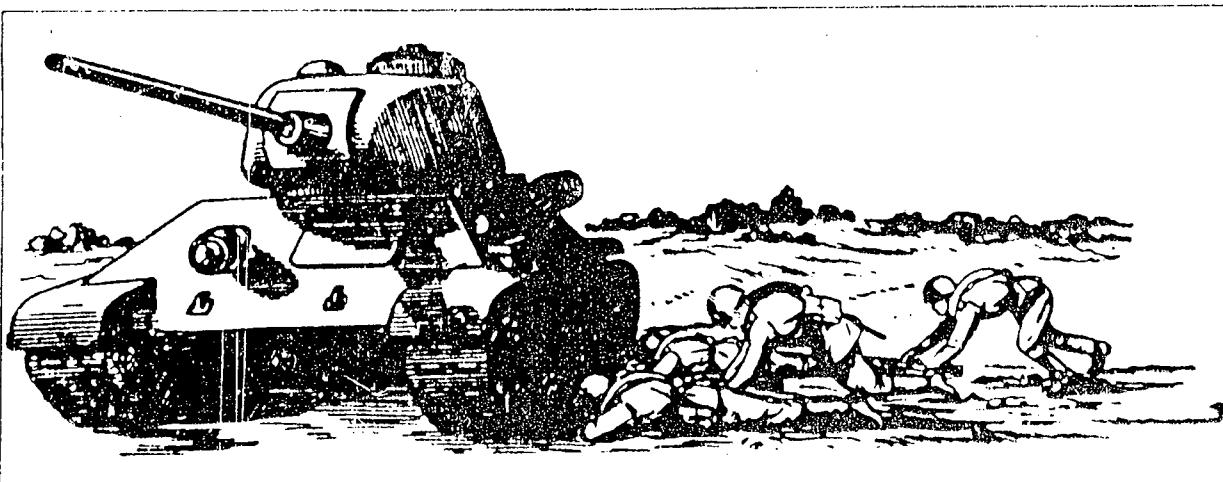


Figure 90

Taking cover behind a tank during an atomic explosion.

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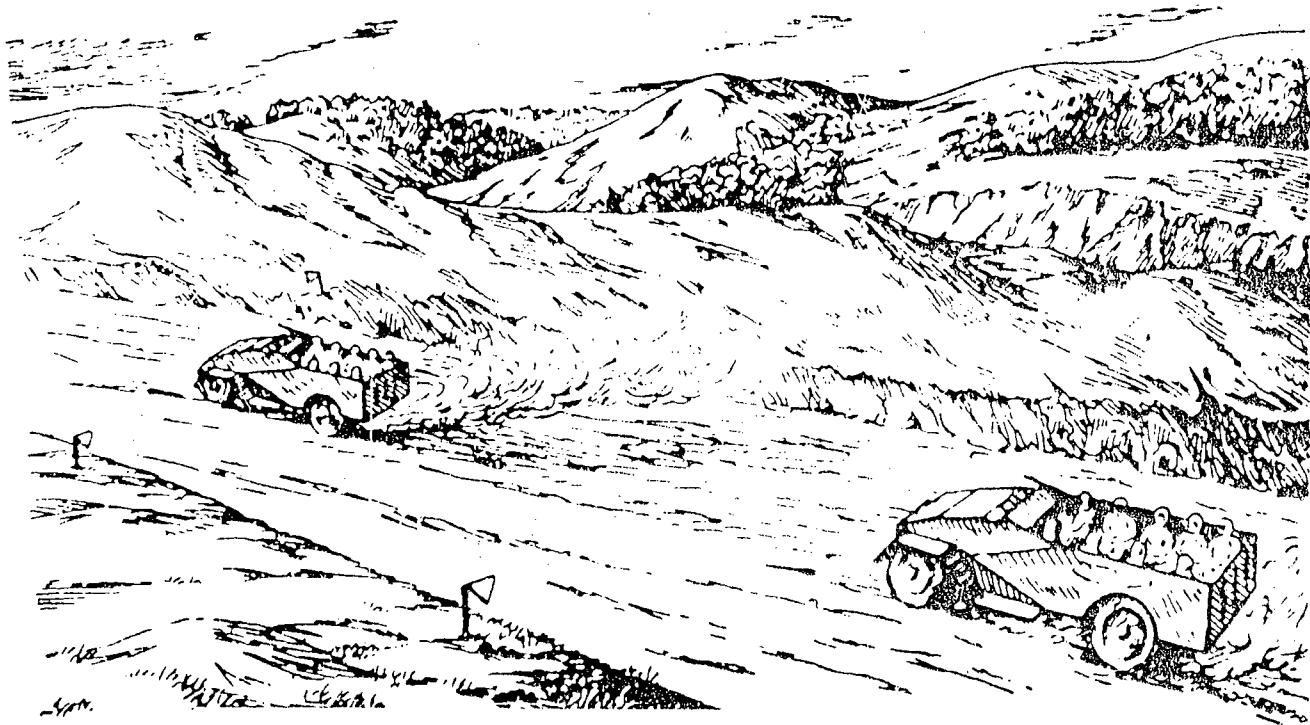


Figure 91

Traversing a contaminated area in an armored carrier.

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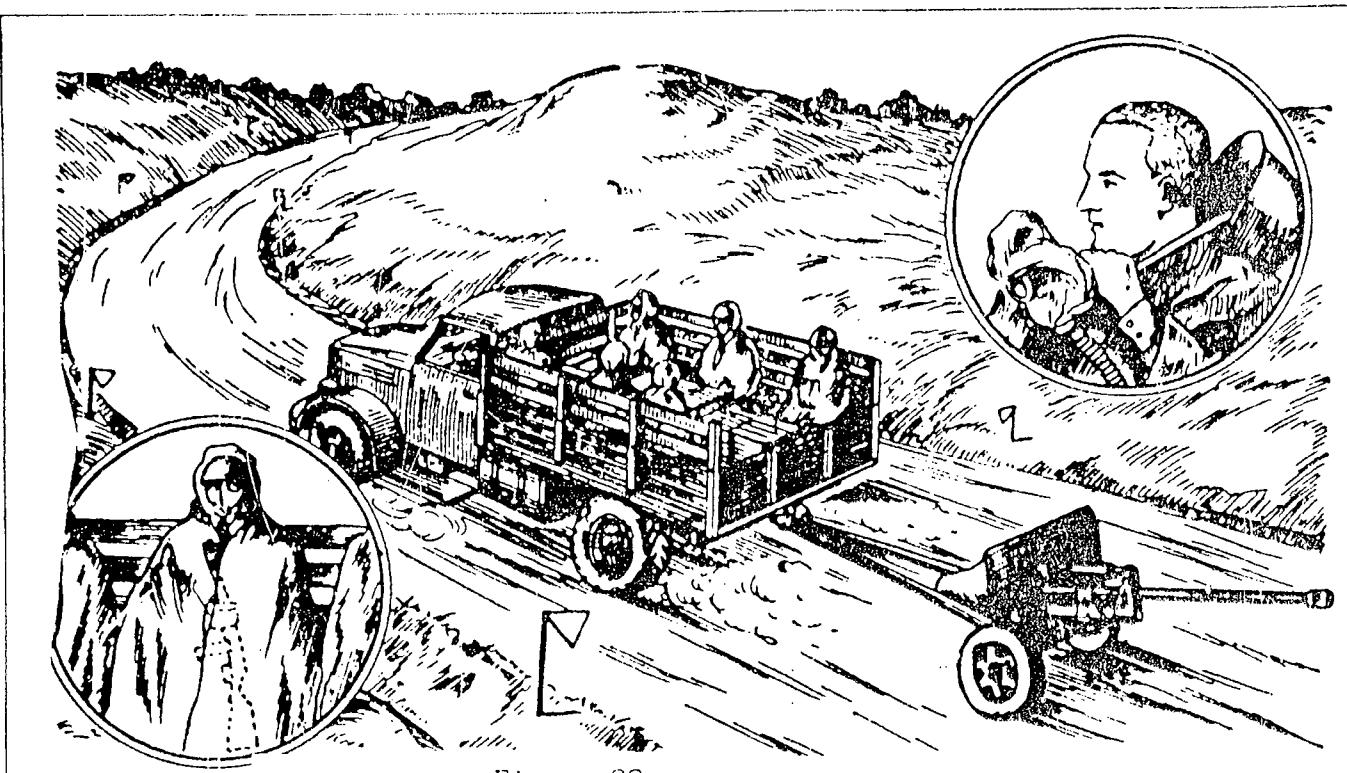
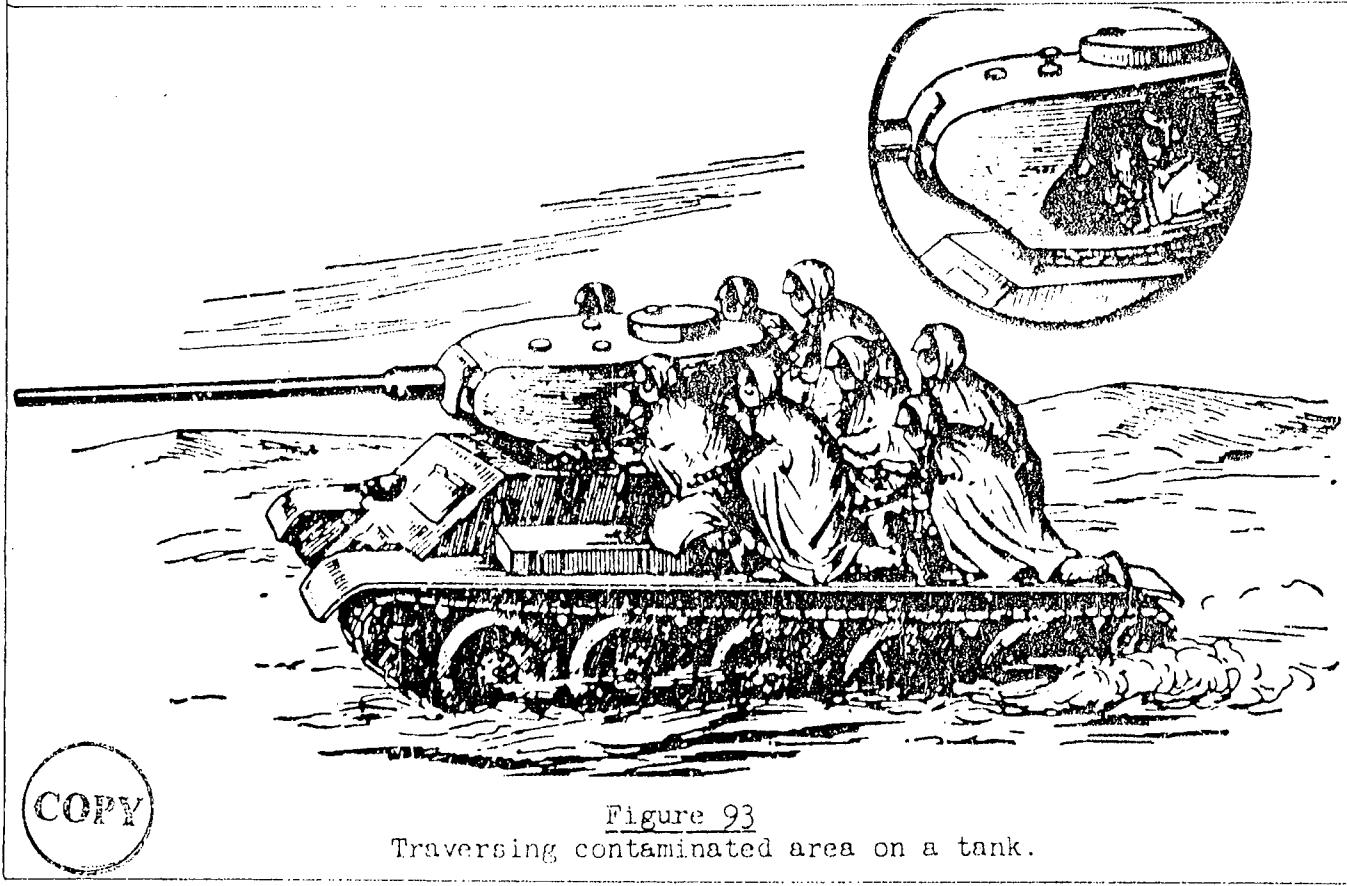


Figure 92

Traversing a contaminated area in a truck.



COPY

Figure 93
Traversing contaminated area on a tank.



Figure 94

Traversing contaminated area on foot.

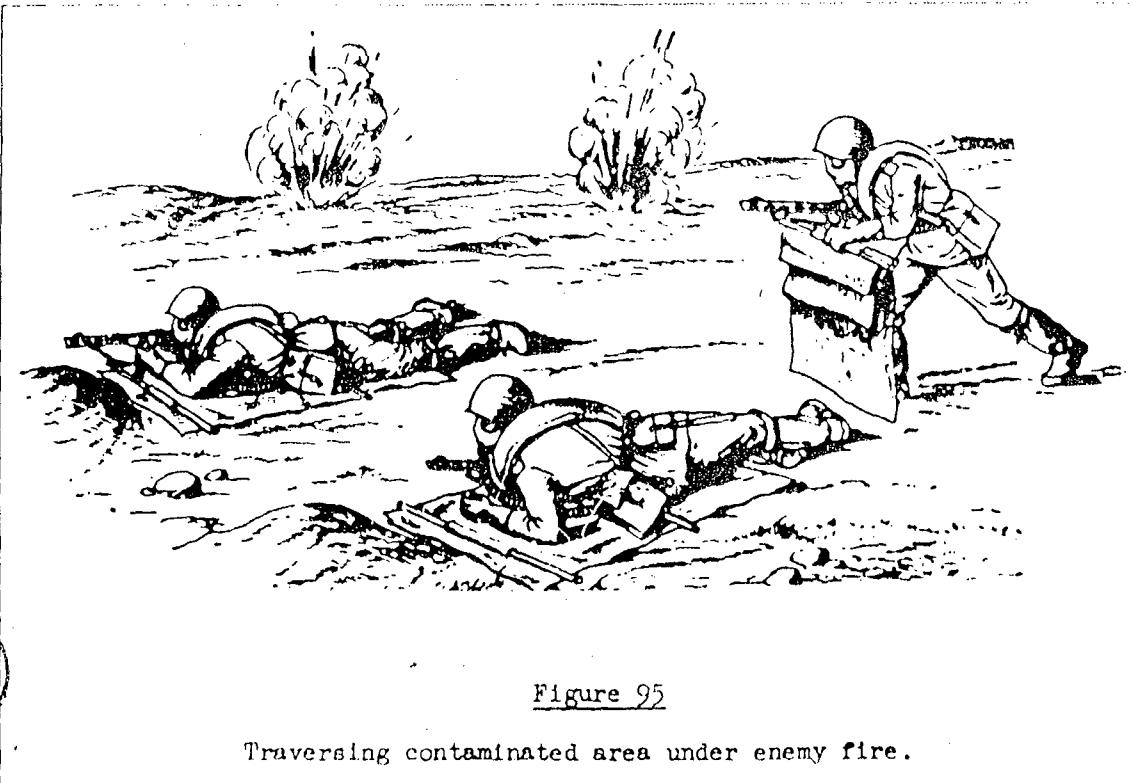


Figure 95

Traversing contaminated area under enemy fire.

COPY

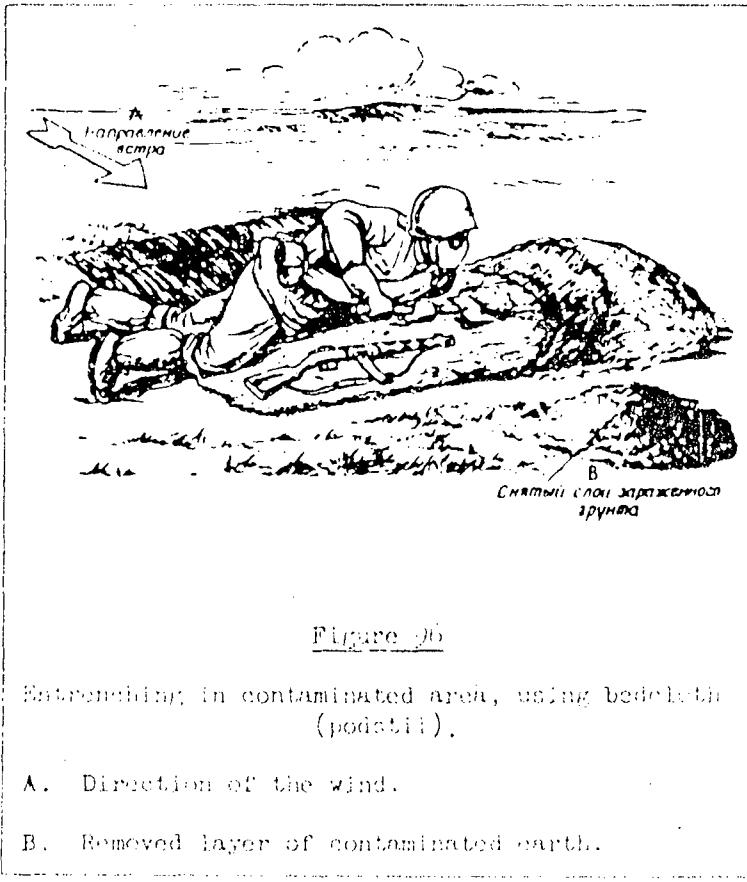


Figure 96

Entrenching in contaminated area, using bedolith
(podstil).

- A. Direction of the wind.
- B. Removed layer of contaminated earth.

COPY